







FOR THE

# PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

F I R S T

A N N U A L   R E P O R T.

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1862-63.

CALCUTTA:

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1863.



FOR THE

# PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

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## Patron.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE,  
K. T.; G. C. B. VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

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MOONSHEE UMEER ULLEE KHAN, BAHADOOR.		

Honorary Secretary & Treasurer.—C. GRANT, Esq.

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On the 4th October, 1861, a few gentlemen, interested in the establishment of this Society, met in the Old Church Rooms; the Rev. Edward Storow in the chair, when a Provisional Committee being formed, the Venerable Archdeacon J. H. Pratt and other gentlemen were invited to join the Association. The "Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" of London having been applied to for assistance with needful information as guidance, and that assistance being abundantly supplied, a meeting of Committee took place on the 19th of March, 1862, when the establishment of the Society was confirmed, and the gentlemen whose names appear above were constituted its Committee of management.

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## OBJECTS AND PLANS OF THE SOCIETY.

1. To prevent the cruel and improper treatment of Animals.
  2. The employment of European Officers, or Agents, as in Great Britain, for the purpose of warning—arresting—or reporting and prosecuting in the name of the Society, all persons guilty of cruelty to animals in Calcutta and its suburbs.
  3. The dissemination, by placards and notices in English and the vernacular, of information which shall instruct the ignorant, and warn the heartless against acts of cruelty.
  4. To enlist the good will and co-operation of the Police in these measures.
  5. The introduction into Schools and elsewhere, of Books, or Tracts, in English and the vernacular, “calculated to impress on youth the duty of humanity towards the inferior animals.”
  6. To elicit and disseminate suggestions for the improvement of the condition and treatment of labouring and domestic animals in this country.
  7. To seek the aid of the Pulpit—the Press, and all public Instructors, in advocating the principles and objects of this Society, having in view the promotion of humanity towards the animal creation.
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### Agents of the Society.

W. D. JARDINE.

R. GRADY.

T. JOHNSON.

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Dr.	<i>Cash Abstract from 26th April, 1862 to 30th April, 1863, inclusive.</i>	Cr.
To Donations, .....	Rs. 1,612 0 0	
" Subscriptions, .....	1,870 0 0	
" Interest on Floating deposit account with Oriental Bank to 31st December, 1862, .....	10 1 3	
		By Agents' Salaries to March, 1863, .....
		Bs. 915 0 0
		" Peon's ditto ditto, .....
		82 3 0
		" Printing Charges, .....
		103 8 6
		" Stationery, .....
		9 7 6
		" Stamps, .....
		4 11 0
		" Discount on short Coin, .....
		1 3 6
		" Petty Charges and Sundries, .....
		6 6 0
		1,122 7 6
		" Balance, .....
		2,369 9 9
	Rs. 3,492 1 3	Rs. 3,492 1 3

*Cash Abstract from 1st May to 10th September, 1863, inclusive.*

To Balance on 30th April,.....	Rs. 2,369 9 9			
" Donations, .....	20 0 0			By Agents' Salaries, April to August, 1863, .....
" Subscriptions, .....	10 0 0			Rs. 400 0 0
" Interest on Floating deposit account-current with Bank to 30th June, .....	5 6 9			" Peon's ditto ditto, .....
" Ditto on fixed deposit for Rs. 500 from 29th July, 1862 to date at 5 per cent, .....	27 15 0			35 0 0
				" Stationery, .....
				0 8 0
				" Sundries, .....
				1 6 0
				436 14 0
				" Balance in Oriental Bank fixed deposit
				account, .....
				1,500 0 0
				" Ditto ditto floating deposit account, .....
				412 8 0
				" In Secretary's hands, .....
				53 9 6
				1,996 1 6
	Rs. 2,132 15 6	Rs. 2,432 15 6		

To Balance,.....

Rs. 1,996 1 6

E. & O. E.

Calcutta, 10th September, 1863.

COLESWORTHHEY GRANT,  
Hony. Secy. & Treasurer.

## PROCEEDINGS.

The Committee have great pleasure in announcing that in compliance with the desire embodied in a Resolution at the Annual Meeting on the 10th Sept. His Excellency the Vice-roy and Governor-General has been pleased to express his acquiescence with the request conveyed to him that he would honour the Society by becoming its Patron.

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At the same Meeting Resolutions to the following effect were also passed :—

1.—That a prize of 100 Rs. be given at the forthcoming Agricultural Exhibition for the best Collar or Harness for Draught Bullocks, as an improvement on the present barbarous Yoke.

2.—That an additional or third Agent be engaged in the service of the Society.

3.—That a sub-committee be appointed to enquire further into the question of over-burthening cattle; to ascertain the best means of remedying the evil, and to report thereon.

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# R E P O R T

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THE Committee of the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in presenting this their first Annual Report of the Society's operations, desire to tender their warm thanks to those friends of humanity whose prompt and generous response to the appeal on behalf of dumb Animals has, under God, resulted in the successful establishment of the first Institution in India for their protection from cruelty and suffering.

It is very gratifying to the Committee to be enabled to report that the success which has attended this effort has not been confined to the pecuniary aid received, but has embraced that equally vital support which the cordial sympathy and co-operation of the Community are calculated to afford a good cause.

To the Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates of Calcutta, who have so kindly and patiently sustained the efforts of the Society, the Committee desire to offer their earnest expression of thanks; and to the Chief Commissioner of Police, and heads of Departments under his authority, they also beg to tender their best acknowledgments for the exercise of that important influence, authority, and ready co-operation which have afforded so much facility and aid to the objects of the Society.

The Committee take this the earliest opportunity of recording their great and lasting obligation to the home or "Royal Society" of London for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals,—the honoured exemplar of every such Institution throughout the civilized world,—and to its zealous and obliging Secretary

Mr. Colam, for the prompt and ready supply of every aid and information, which enabled this Society to commence its operations upon those plans and tried principles of experience which have resulted here, as every where else, in gratifying success.

To the Editors of the local Press the Committee are most grateful for their kind and zealous advocacy of the cause of humanity, and altogether for their influential and valuable support in the establishment of this Institution.

At the outset of the Society's labours the first and most prominent claim to attention presenting itself was the wholesale cruelty inflicted upon draught bullocks and hack horses, whose condition and sufferings had so long shocked the public sight, and formed a standing reproach to this city. Of the former unfortunate animals it may safely be asserted that the number of *wounded* exceeded the number of those that were *whole*. With so extensive a field of operations, and amongst a class of people to whom these operations were entirely a novelty, it was deemed only just and prudent to warn and to threaten ere punishing, in order to reduce the number of offenders to the wanton and obstinately cruel.

Two European Agents, Pensioners from the Queen's army, having been engaged, were now provided with copies of papers in the Bengalee language, declaring and explaining the Law,—warning against its violation, and furnishing simple instructions for the treatment of wounds.

Upwards of seven weeks were devoted to this process of warning,—nearly a thousand copies of the papers were distributed amongst the drivers and owners of bullocks and carriage horses, and during the period which this occupied, and within the necessarily limited walks of the two Agents, upwards of 700 wounded bullocks and horses, principally the former, were found labouring in our streets, and the names and numbers of their drivers registered in the Agents' books. English papers, also, with copies of those in the vernacular have been distributed amongst the European community. Large Bengalee Posters

have been put up in numerous crowded parts of the city, and every means adopted to make the objects and duties of the Society known.

Prosecutions were commenced about the eighth week, and in evidence of the sad necessity which existed for this Institution, the Committee have to report that, despite the long warnings, and an endeavour strongly enforced on the Agents, to avoid overcrowding the Magistrates with cases, by selecting only the more serious, the number of convictions for Cruelty to Animals, obtained through the Society's agency during the year ending May 10th have amounted to 506. These are exclusive of twenty-nine cases of various natures prosecuted by private persons and Police Officers, to all of whom the cause of humanity is under great obligation, and the Committee thankfully acknowledge theirs for valued co-operation in the good work.

Of this heavy number of convictions upwards of four hundred have been exclusively cases of bullocks, in the majority of which the rough and barbarous yoke had formed those frightful wounds upon the necks of the animals which have hitherto been but too familiar to the public eye. A few examples have been made of the perpetrators of other descriptions of torture, the consequences of which are visible in the numerous dislocations, deformities and mutilations which may daily be seen amongst the labouring cattle of Calcutta. The offences against horses have been principally confined to their being worked with wounds inflicted by over-driving, and the wretched harness so commonly in use amongst the unfortunate hack ponies. A very few instances of violence have been brought to notice, and amongst these and other cases not calling for prosecution, remonstrance, either by letter from the Secretary, or by visits from the agents, has been used with all needful effect.

In nearly every case of prosecution the punishment inflicted has been by fine. Amongst the exceptions may be mentioned a case, not of cruelty, but of bribery. A youth was convicted

of having, by using the name of one of the Society's Agents, exacted a bribe from a Coachman, and was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour. The Committee are glad that this example has been made of an offence which, if not checked, would be productive of prejudice to the interests and working of the Society.

The fines inflicted have varied, in the majority of cases from eight annas to five Rupees,—in some instances from ten to twenty-five Rs.—and the total throughout the year has amounted to upwards of 1300 Rs.

Having expressed their gratitude for the support of friends, the Committee have now to record their obligation to the proverbial aid of opposition.

For a considerable time the punishment for cruelly working wounded cattle fell exclusively upon the Drivers, who were generally the servants of others; but the Law having at length been made operative upon the Owners, a heavier penalty was justly inflicted upon the more guilty and responsible masters. Irritated by these determined and persistent measures, and vainly hoping to resist the tide of civilization and humanity, a combination was formed between, it is believed, a few only of the principal Hackney owners, when the entire body of these people, suddenly and simultaneously *struck work*. The loss and inconvenience suffered by the mercantile community of Calcutta during the four days' continuance of this Strike, are but too well known to many amongst the best friends of this Society, whose liberality in its aid was now rendered doubly valuable by the moral support afforded in the uncompromising and cheerful spirit with which they met the nuisance of this stoppage upon trade. Nearly the entire commerce of the city suffered a temporary suspension; but no compromise or concession had part in its restoration to activity. The energy and independence of those who alone suffered by the combination early found a remedy, by the purchase and transfer of numerous carts and cattle to themselves, which brought the Gârcewâns, wiser at least than before, back to their work again.

The support thus received from the Mercantile Community is not the full extent of obligation which the progress of humanity owes to the occasion. Besides the excitement of ten-fold sympathy in the cause every where created, it stimulated and encouraged a spirit of enterprize and improvement which will gradually release our merchandize from almost Abyssinian barbarity of conveyance, and our merchants from humiliating dependance on the whims or schemes of ignorance and folly.

The Committee have pleasure in stating that Act V. of 1861, a general enactment for the Regulation of Police, which provides punishment for Cruelty to Animals, has lately been extended to many towns in the Provinces.\* Act XVI. of 1861, also, for licensing and registering Stage Carriages, provides in more full terms for the prevention of Cruelty to Horses, and the attention of Magistrates and all other friends of humanity in the Mofussil is anxiously directed to the means which exist for the protection from cruelty of the dumb creatures around them. The Committee earnestly hope that it will not be long ere the extension of the Law throughout Bengal and the entire Provinces of India, will enable all well wishers to the objects of this Society to lend their aid and influence in the furtherance and spread of its principles and operations.

Whilst, however, Act XLVIII of the Legislative Council, for the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, invests Magistrates with the power of punishing those who both *directly* and *indirectly* inflict cruelty upon dumb animals, the Committee have to regret that all other Acts—that for Licensing Stage Carriages and the protection of horses attached thereto, excepted—confer no power to control those who, as *owners* of cattle or otherwise, *cause* that cruelty to be inflicted. Of the innumerable cattle which ply in the city, the majority of owners reside in the Suburbs; hence, in common with all others in the Mofussil, they are beyond the reach of the Law, and thus full protection is not afforded to the largest class of animals that labour throughout

Bengal. The Committee therefore, through their Secretary, addressed a representation to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, soliciting attention to the enactments in question, and praying for such alterations as would render them more efficient for the suppression of cruelty. To this application the Committee are happy to say a reply was received from the Legislative Department promising that the subject should be taken into consideration. The Committee are thus led to hope that an extended and improved Law over every part of India will shortly strengthen the hands of all whose hearts may lead them to second the efforts of this Society.

A subject of deep importance to the largest class of labouring Animals in India—the patient and hitherto unmercifully treated Draught Bullocks—is now engaging the attention of the Committee. It is not doubted that to the cruel *overloading* of the carts is principally due the hideous wounds which, notwithstanding the number of prosecutions, and the exertions of the Agents of the Society throughout a whole year, continue to be exhibited in our streets, and *during the hot season to increase in number*.—Whilst the control of this matter of burthen continues at the mercy and the discretion of those whose education is favourable to neither, and who are free to work their poor Animals to any degree short of inflicting external wounds, and a small fine is the only penalty which even that risk incurs—the evil referred to must, it is feared, continue. The efforts of the Committee will therefore be directed towards the best means of obtaining remedial measures against this most prolific source of oppression and suffering.

Equal in importance to the objects of this Society is another question which the Committee very anxiously desire to commend to the attention of those whose studies and pursuits may more particularly qualify them to afford aid and suggestions. As the immediate cause of those frightful injuries inflicted on the necks of the labouring cattle, the present cumbrous yoke invites special attention; and when it is known that the

weight of burthen very frequently imposed upon the diminutive cattle of Bengal is equal to *one ton*, and seldom less than half that weight, and when the guillotine-like action of the objectionable yoke, which is not an even or steady pressure against a muscular surface, but a continuos *sawing* between and rolling over the vertebræ, is considered, it will readily be imagined how great a boon would be conferred on the poor animals by the introduction of some substitute for the rude and unsutting instrument now in use. To this end, therefore, the Committee earnestly invite and solicit from the scientific and ingenious, suggestions or designs for an improvement on the present mode of draught, which will unite efficiency with that economy in expense which shall bring it within the means of the poor.

The Committee have noticed with pleasure the introduction of saddles and leather Collars for single bullocks used in many of the Carts of the Municipal Commissioners, and are led to hope that the good example will be followed by all who, using Cattle for draught purposes, have the means to show this, or any similar merciful consideration for their comfort.

The establishment of an extensive "Indian Carrying Company," the operations of which are intended to extend over all India, and whose 'Direction' is a guarantee for the safety of its dumb labourers, must be regarded with great satisfaction; and their introduction of four-wheeled conveyances, which, by confining the labour to traction only, at once removes a great source of suffering to the cattle, is a most gratifying step in the right direction. It is greatly to be desired that the successful result of their working may encourage the extension of the principle, and commend it to general adoption.

Two other undertakings, affording, it is believed, promise of equal mercy to poor *horses*—the "City Conveyance" and the "Calcutta Carriage" Company,—have also lately been added to the social improvements of this city, and the advancement alike of comfort and humanity.

There are innumerable evils and cruel practices in India with which the Committee feel they are not yet in means or position to deal, or to do more than speak of with hopefulness as to the future. The mode in which the countless number of animals intended for our food are carried to the markets, and slaughtered for the table, is a subject which has engaged the attention of the Protective Societies of Europe, and must here have equal claim to consideration. There is no evil so great, or so wide-spread, that consistent and persevering efforts will not remedy in time. The field is large, but the means and Agency of the Society have been too limited to admit of the occupancy hitherto of more than that important part which has monopolized the time and attention of the Agents during the past year. The operations of a Society of this nature cannot, of course, be *confined* to the protection of any one class of animals ; nor, it is hoped, will the numerous prosecutions that have taken place be supposed to have benefited that class exclusively. The remark happily applies to this as to every such Society, that its "indirect influence is greater in preventing than its direct influence is in punishing."

During the first year, the Committee have studied to confine the expenditure to the smallest amount consistent with utility, in order to secure permanency of operations on a small scale rather than incur the risk of early decline on a greater,—a risk to which the fluctuating character of an Indian community renders the liability more than ordinary. Experience has unhappily shewn that the *necessity* for the interference of a Society of this nature *never ceases*. To the patrons and friends, therefore, by whose generous aid the Society was established, the Committee appeal for a continuance of their support and their influence in commanding its objects to the sympathy and good will of others, who may not only contribute to its permanency, but to that increase of means which will afford increase of usefulness.

Beyond this essential aid, the Committee earnestly call upon

the community to afford their moral support by co-operating with the Society in its endeavours to repress cruelty in whatever shape it may appear, and to however low a scale in the animal creation the sufferer may belong. They particularly beg to draw attention to the important aid which private persons have it in their power to afford, by the systematic rejection of all animals brought for hire which, on examination, may prove *in any respect* unfitting for work. A few such rejections would have more effect in repressing cruelty of the character indicated, than the heaviest fine which a Magistrate can inflict.

The Committee feel pleasure in testifying to their entire satisfaction with the conduct and labours of the Society's Agents. Their hearts have been in the work. To zeal they have added temper and discretion, and to their assiduous efforts the Society has been indebted for the large number of prosecutions which have occurred, and for that wholesome terror of evil doing which it cannot be doubted the labours of the Society have created to the benefit of dumb labourers in this city.

From the gentlemen of the Press the Committee solicit a continuance of their valued advocacy in directing the objects and interests of the Society to the attention and good will of all who desire to see the cause of humanity take root and prosper throughout India. The publication of Reports of Cases, albeit not read by the class amongst whom offenders lie, nevertheless becomes known to them, and affords that information of the Society's activity which it is very important for every reason should be known.

The Committee would now address themselves to those more than all influential teachers, the *maternal* guardians, and indeed to all instructors of the young, earnestly calling upon them to exercise their important influence by impressing upon the minds of their children and pupils the duty and the charm of kindness to inferior animals,—an influence which, fully and early exercised, would go far towards rendering Associations of this nature needless.

Amongst other means of forwarding the objects of the Society, the Committee have not forgotten the agency of small pamphlets in the vernacular, which they hope, in the course of the present year, to add to the means of those who desire to aid them in the spread of the principles of humanity.

In conclusion, the Committee would appeal for the aid of those who direct the minds and consciences of both the young and the mature. The powerful aid of the Pulpit has been largely enlisted in England, where, upon a fixed occasion during the past year, upwards of six hundred Ministers testified to the sacredness of the theme by addressing their congregations upon the duty of humanity to dumb animals. It is sanguinely hoped, therefore, that, throughout the vast Empire of India, which it is the aim of the Philanthropist to enlighten with the elements and principles of civilization, this, amongst all other principles and means of advancing the great object, may not be forgotten. With every creed and faith is the cause now pleaded in gratifying harmony; and with the Christian certainly not the least—as that faith which, in the words of one of its ornaments and advocates—“most strongly inculcates compassion to inferior natures by the example of its Divine Author, who gave the most stupendous proof of his compassion for ours.”

*By order of the Committee,*

C. GRANT,

*Honorary Secretary.*

*Hare Street, Calcutta.*}  
*September 10th, 1863.*}

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**EXTRACTS FROM  
LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS**

**And Suggestions for the Guidance of those who may desire to prosecute persons guilty of Cruelty to Animals.**

**IN THE TOWN.**

By the Act XIII. of 1856, (the Police Act for the Presidency Towns and the Straits Settlement) it is provided in Section LXXXVI. that "Any Police Officer may arrest without warrant any person committing in his view any offence against this Act."

That Act was amended by the Act XLVIII. of 1860, which (it is provided) shall be taken, and read as part of Act XIII. of 1860.

The provision as to Police Officers arresting without warrant, applies to the offences described in Act XLVIII. of 1860. Among those provisions is the following in Section XXI. :—

**Whoever cruelly beats, ill-treats, abuses, or tortures, or causes or procures to be cruelly beaten, ill-treated, abused, or tortured any animal, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and in default thereof to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding three months.**

Any person who sees any such offence committed, should point it out to a Chowkedar or other Police Officer, and require him to take the offender into custody ; if the Chowkedar or other Police Officer refuses to do so, his number should be taken, and his conduct should, if possible, be reported at once to the Inspector at the nearest Police Station, or at the Police Office to the Chief Commissioner of Police.

If the case be one in which the wounded or disabled condition of the animal speaks for itself, it will not be necessary to attend to give evidence ; but if the offence be one of beating or other ill-usage the person who calls the attention of the Police Officer to the case, should give his name and address, so that he may be called on to give evidence if required.

The Act it will be seen, applies to the cruel *beating, ill-treating, abusing, or torturing* of any animal. Under these heads will fall the numerous cases of urging on bullocks by twisting their tails, or other similar torture; yoking them to hackeries with heavy loads while their necks are in a raw and wounded state; driving galled hacks; striking horses and other animals over the head or in any other inhuman manner; loading conveyances which any animal has to draw with a weight beyond its power, and the like.

Under this Act *owners* of cattle who send them abroad to labour in a wounded or other unfitting condition, are, it will be observed, responsible for the Cruelty thus inflicted, and can be proceeded against by Summons.

#### IN THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA.

The Suburbs of Calcutta, which embrace the station of Howrah, with Seebpore and Sulkeah, include the following places:—

The villages composing the Government Estate of Punchanogram, and all lands belonging to any other Estate which are situate within the general limits of the said Government Estate.

Garden Reach or Moochhee-khola.	Chetla.
Ramnugger.	Jarool.
Singeratee.	Dowlutpoor.
Indree.	Sonadanga.
Sonaie.	Manjrat.
Borrberiahl.	Moyapoor.
Rajahrampoor.	Shurhurpoor.
Bhookylas.	Howrah (including)
Dukhin Sherepoor.	Punchanuntolla.
Kidderpoor.	Jolapara.
Bykantpoor.	Chandmarry (with Tandal Bagan).
Adee Gunga Chur.	North Bettra.
Ramchunderpoor.	South Bettra.
Ekbalpoor.	Ichapoor.
Mominpoor.	Saunpoor.
Balrampoor.	Gholadanga.
Alleepoor.	Ramkistopoor.
Jeeraut.	Khoorut (with Kasondia).
Radhanuggur.	Chuckerbair.
Gopaulnuggur.	Santragatchee.
Doorgapoore.	Satlighurra.

Godar Hât (with Kinkur Chatterjea's Hât).	Ghoosery (with Bhat Bagan). Malipanchghura.
Battore.	Barrackpoor. Bellore.
Seebpoor (with Baje Seebpoor, Majairhat, Bhurpara, Bat- tala, Sreehurrynowpara, Bishop's College, and Company's Botanical Garden.)	Nukshah. Chuckpara. Nellooah. Belgatchia (with Paikan Belgatchia). Banungutchee.
Puddopookhur.	Chowrasta (with Dhurmitolla, Goghatta, and Baboodanga).
South Baxara.	Golabarry (with Pheelkana).
North Baxara.	
Sulkeah, including.	
Bandaghat (with Hurrogun- ge and Bancerjeaparah).	

The Suburban Law, contained in Act XXI. of 1857, Section XXIII. is identical with the Law for the City, in reference to Cruelty to Animals, except in its omission of the words "causes or procures, &c."—and is therefore inoperative against *owners*.

#### IN THE MOFUSSIL.

The Law for the Mofussil (by which general name is meant all places throughout India beyond the Presidencies) is found in Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, entitled—"An Act for the Regulation of Police," and is also identical with Act XLVIII. in its provisions against Cruelty to Animals, with the like exception of the words 'causes or procures, &c.' At present, therefore, this Act is likewise powerless against owners, or others, who, though not *immediately* guilty of Cruelty to Animals, may not the less be instrumental thereto.

The deficiency here referred to has been remedied in respect to HORSES employed in Stage Carriages by Act XVI. of 1861, to which very general effect has been given, entitled "AN ACT FOR LICENSING AND REGULATING STAGE CARRIAGES"—wherein Section IX. declares as follows:—

**IX.** Any person who shall Cruelly beat, ill-treat, over drive, abuse, torture, or cause or procure to be Cruelly beaten, ill-treated, over driven, abused, or tortured, any horse employed in drawing, or harnessed to any Stage Carriage, or who shall harness to or drive in any stage carriage any horse which from sickness, age, wounds, or other cause, is unfit to be driven in such Stage Carriage, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine not exceeding One Hundred Rupees."

The Provisions of Section 34, Act V. however, have now been extended to the following places throughout India and Burmah, and the attention of Magistrates and of all residents in those parts of the country is earnestly directed to the power thus conferred upon them to protect dumb animals from the infliction of Cruelty :—

IN BENGAL.

Gowhatta, in Assam.

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IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

*Saharunpore District.*

Saharunpore.	Roorkee.	Deobund.	Chilkanah.
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*Moozuffernuggur District.*

Moozuffernuggur.	Khutowlee.	Shamlee.	Poor.
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*Dehra District.*

Mussooree	Dehrah.	Rajpoor.
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*Boolundshuhur District.*

Boolundshuhur.	Khoorja.	Secundrabad.	Anoopshuhur.
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*Allyghur District.*

Allyghur Station and Fort.	Coel.	Hattrass.
Secundra Rao.	Somna.	Sasnee.

*Meerut District.*

Meerut Cantonment, Station and Bazars attached thereto.	Babooghurh.	Haupper.
Ghazeeabad.	Baghput.	Ghurmokteesur.
Sirdhana.		

*Muttra District.*

Muttra.	Bindrabun.	Goverdhun.	Sydabad.
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*Agra District.*

Agra City, Station, Cantonment and Bazars, and Suburbs attached thereto.			
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Futtehpore Sickree.	Khundowlee.	Ferozeabad.	Etmadpore.
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*Etawah District.*

Etawah.	Juswuntnuggur.	Phappoond.	Oryah.
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*Mynpooree District.*

Mynpooree.	Ghiroor.	Shekoabad.	Bhowgaon.
Bewar.	Kuraolee.	Nubeegunj.	Kurhul.

*Etah District.*

**Etah.** Khasgunje. Soraon. Puteealec. Allygunje. Mahrehra.

*Futtehgurh District.*

**Futtehgurh** Town, Station, and Cantonment.  
**Furruckabad** City. Goorshahygunje. Chubramow.  
**Jellalabad.** Meerun-ka-Seraie, including Kunouj.

*Cawnpore District.*

**Cawnpore** City, Station, Cantonment and Bazars.  
**Jajhnhow.** Sheorajpoor. Bilhour.

*Futtchpore District.*

**Futtehpore.** Korah Jehanabad.

*Banda District.*

**Banda.** Tirohan. Khirwie.

*Allahabad District.*

Allahabad City, including Kydgunje, Daragunje and Kuttra,  
Colonelgunje, Allahabad Cantonment, Fortress, Station,  
and Bazars attached thereto.  
**Phoolpore.**

*Bareilly District.*

**Bareilly** City, Station, Cantonment and Bazars attached thereto.  
Pillibheet.

*Bijnour District.*

“ **Bijnour.** Nugeena. Nujeebabad.

*Moradabab District.*

**Moradabad.** Umroha. Chundowsee. Chumbhul. Kasheepore.

*Budaon District.*

**Budaon.** Bhilsee. Oojhanee.

*Shahjehanpore District.*

**Shahjehanpore** Do. Cantonment. Jelalabad.

*Mirzapore District.*

**Mirzapore.** Chunar. Bindachul. Gopeegunje.

*Benares District.*

Benares City and Suburbs, Secrole, and Rajghat Cantonment  
and Bazars.

Sigree. Ramnuggur.

*Jounpore District.*

Jounpore.	Muchleeshukur.	Shahgunje.
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*Azimgurh District.*

Azimgurh.	Mhow.	Burhul.	Deoreeghat.
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*Ghazeepore District.*

Ghazeepore.	Koruntadhee.
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*Goruckpore District.*

Goruckpore.
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*Kumaon District.*

Nynec Tal.	Almorah.	Lahoghat.	*Petoragurh.
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And to all Railway Stations opened for traffic, and to all encamping grounds.

*Jhansi District.*

Mow.	Ranipore.	Mote.
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*Jaloun District.*

Oraic.	Koonch.	Jaloun.	Calpee.
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## IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Kamptee.	Kowlah.	Baitool.
Nagpore, including Seetabuldee.	Chindwarra.	Raepore.
Jubbulpore.	Nursingpore.	Sumbhulpore.
Saugor.	Sconee.	Belaspore.
Bhundara.	Mundlah.	Sironcha.
Chunda.	Hoshungabad.	Hurdui in Oude.
	Dumoh.	

*Hyderabad assigned Districts.*

Oomraotee.	Karinjah.	Ballapore and
Ellichpore.	Akolah.	Khamgaon.

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## IN BRITISH BURMAH.

## PEGU DIVISION.

*Rangoon District.*

Rangoon.	Pegu.	Yandoon.
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*Bassein District.*

Bassein.	Nga Thain Khyoung.	Pantanau.	Laymy Agna.
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*Myan Oung District.*

Myan Oung	Donf bew.	Kanoung.
Henzada.	Kyan Ghœn.	Zaloon.

*Prome District.*

Prome. Thavet Myo. Shive' Doung. Padoung. Poungday  
 ,  
*Toungoo District.*

Toungoo.

*Arracan District.*

Akyab. Kyouk Phyoo. Sandoway.

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**TENASSERIM DIVISION.**

Moulmein.	Martaban.	Sittang.
Amherst.	Thaton.	Tavoy.
Shwe Ghyeen.	Kyouk Hto.	Mergui.

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**FORM OF BEQUEST.**

To those benevolent persons who may be disposed to become Benefactors by Will to this Society, the following form of Bequest is respectfully suggested :—

*I give and bequeath the sum of . . . . . Rupees to be paid out of such part of my personal estate as can be lawfully applied for that purpose unto the Treasurer for the time being of a Society, established in Calcutta in 1862, called or known as "THE CALCUTTA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS," to be at the disposal of the Committee for the time being of the said Society, in aid of its objects; and I do hereby direct and declare that the Receipt of the Secretary and Treasurer for the time being of the said Society, for the said Legacy, shall be a sufficient discharge to my Executors for the same."*

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CALCUTTA SOCIETY

FOR THE

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT.

1863-64.

CALCUTTA:

PRINTED BY C. B. LEWIS, BAPTIST MISSION PRESS.

1865.



# CALCUTTA SOCIETY

FOR THE

## PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

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### Patron.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN L. M. LAWRENCE, K. C. B., K. S. I.,  
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

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### President.—THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON PRATT, M. A.

### Committee.

THE REV. H. MOULE, M. A.	COLONEL C. HERBERT.	J. L. ROBERTSON, ESQ.
THE REV. E. STORROW.	R. S. MONCRIEFF, ESQ.	BABOO PEARY C. MITTRE.
MACLEOD WYLIE, ESQ.	JOHN LAWRIE, ESQ.	ROBT. ROBERTSON, ESQ.
THE REV. J. D. DON.	C. K. DOVE, ESQ.	A. H. BLECHYNDEN, ESQ.
JOHN STEVENSON, ESQ.	J. B. BARRY, ESQ.	SETH APCAR, ESQ.
FRED. J. MOUAT, ESQ.	M. D. J. GALLOWAY, ESQ.	MANICKJEE RUSTOMJEE, ESQ.
RAJAH PERTAB CHUNDER SINGH, BAHADOOR.		
MOULVIE UBDOOL LUTEEF KHAN, BAHADOOR.		
MOONSHEE UMEER ULLEE KHAN, BAHADOOR.		

Honorary Secretary & Treasurer.—C. GRANT, Esq.

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## OBJECTS AND PLANS OF THE SOCIETY.

1. To prevent the cruel and improper treatment of Animals.
2. The employment of European Officers, or Agents, as in Great Britain, for the purpose of warning—arresting—or reporting and prosecuting in the name of the Society, all persons guilty of cruelty to animals in Calcutta and its suburbs.
3. The dissemination, by placards and notices in English and the vernacular, of information which shall instruct the ignorant, and warn the heartless against acts of cruelty.
4. To enlist the good will and co-operation of the Police in these measures.
5. The introduction into Schools and elsewhere, of Books, or Tracts, in English and the vernacular, “calculated to impress on youth the duty of humanity towards the inferior animals.”
6. To elicit and disseminate suggestions for the improvement of the condition and treatment of labouring and domestic animals in this country.
7. To seek the aid of the Pulpit—the Press, and all public Instructors, in advocating the principles and objects of this Society, having in view the promotion of humanity towards the animal creation.

## Agents of the Society.

JOSEPH SHELDON.

RICHARD GRADY.

JAMES SMITH.



## R E P O R T



In presenting the Second Annual Report of the Proceedings of the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Committee have to renew their cordial thanks to all those friends of humanity whose generous and continued support has so sustained a good cause and encouraged the labours of its servants.

To the Magistrates of Calcutta and Allipore the Committee again tender their warm acknowledgments for their consistent vindication of justice to dumb animals, and increasingly rigorous treatment of those found guilty of cruelly abusing them.

During the past year the Society has had to lament the loss, by death, of its first kind Patron—Lord Elgin. The Committee, however, have the gratification to announce that the encouraging patronage of the Viceroy and Governor-General has been happily renewed by Sir John Lawrence,—His Excellency having, in compliance with the request of the Committee, kindly signified his willingness to become the Patron of the Institution.

The Proceedings of the Society during the past year only testify, in a more marked and urgent degree, to the necessity of that merciful interference between cruelty and its victims which the establishment of this Association was intended to

provide. If, indeed, the successful working of such a Society required no other test or evidence than the number of cases in which offenders against humanity had been convicted and punished through the instrumentality of its officers, it is probable that no greater amount of such evidence would be exhibited anywhere than that which the Committee of this Society have to report for the past year. The number of convictions before the Magistrates of Calcutta and its immediate suburbs from the 10th May, 1863 to the 10th May, 1864 has been **SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE**; being an increase over those of the preceding year of 249.

The increase thus exhibited has not been the result of any increase of the *practice* of cruelty, but chiefly of an increase of Agency, which has simply exposed a further portion of the field of that suffering which for so many years has been the normal condition of the draught cattle of Bengal.

The field indeed is not only so large, but so full, that a few hundred prosecutions are insufficient to produce any very marked reduction or effect. From those parts of the town which may for a time have been under special surveillance of the Society's officers, cruelty might be supposed to have nearly died out. It is found, however, that it has but shifted its haunt—and that the suffering victims have been taken to labour in some other quarter, where, for a season at least, there is a chance of their escaping detection.

Of the heavy sum of convictions here reported, 547 have been for cruel treatment of Bullocks, and the remaining 208 for similar usage of Horses. In all but one of these cases the punishment inflicted has been by fines, and these, varying in amount from 8 annas to 30 Rs., have amounted during the year to Rs. 2,307. In the exceptional case referred to, punishment was inflicted by imprisonment.

From the commencement of its labours therefore, or during the period of twenty-four months, 1256 persons have been prosecuted and convicted at the instance of the Society. Of these convictions upwards of 900 cases have been those in which the unfortunate draught Bullocks were found working in that wounded and wretched condition which has so long shocked the public sight of this city. That these frightful wounds have been inflicted by the barbarous yoke—attached to an equally barbarous vehicle—laden with an undue and cruel burthen—a burthen which would be unsuitable for such cattle even in a European-made vehicle, with its smooth and well greased axles, there can be no doubt. The Sub-Committee, therefore, appointed at the last Annual Meeting to enquire into the question of overburthening, had no difficulty or hesitation in recommending that an appeal be made to the Legislature to limit the weight of burthen imposed upon cattle to that reasonable amount which would, in the end, not less conduce to mercantile interests than to the cause of humanity, and the relief of public feeling, so long outraged by exhibitions in our streets in keeping only with those of a Dahomey.

That the numerous convictions which have occurred, have exercised a salutary and restraining influence over hundreds, the fruits of which will be evidenced hereafter, it would be mortifying and unreasonable to doubt;—that these convictions would have had the effect of reducing offences by inducing nearly all persons convicted to avoid the repetition of cruelty to their cattle, if it depended entirely upon their own will, it is but reasonable to believe; but that notwithstanding all the labours of the Society, and the heavy aggregate of convictions obtained, and despite, moreover, a greater amount of severity in the infliction of fines, the evil, so far from appearing lessened, is exhibited in only an increased degree, is but too sadly shewn by the number of convictions *during the current year*—

a number which threatens to swell into a total so enormous as to double that of the past year!\*

With these results before them it is impossible for the Committee to avoid the conclusion that other measures on behalf of draught Bullocks, which shall aim at the root of the evil, are necessary to its suppression ; and these measures it is believed can be found only in that regulation of burthen which shall remove from beneath the grinding yoke an amount of pressure which probably not the hide of the Rhinoceros could bear without injury. The size and character of the wounds inflicted upon the necks and backs of the Bullocks are such that they require, *several months* of rest and care to heal. To the poorer owners those months are times of loss and privation,—a privation which is, doubtless, necessarily shared by the animals themselves. When only half healed, it may be, and probably half starved, they are again put to work ; and with the customary burthen—cruelty and loss by fine, and stoppage of work, are, it is but too likely, all renewed.

Impressed, therefore, with these views, the Committee have resolved to appeal to the Legislature for that remedy they believe will be efficient, and easy of application—an appeal which becomes the more hopeful when it is known to embody the prayer of the people—owners and drivers—their selves. Nor is this all. The remedy now sought, it has been ascertained, *once existed* in the form of a Police Bye-law, declared to have operated most beneficially, but which, unfortunately, wanting the permanency of a Legislative Enactment, fell into gradual disuse on the retirement from office of the long experienced and vigorous Magistrate† from whom it emanated.

\* The number of convictions from May 10th to the present date, September 5th, amounts to 355.

† Mr. W. C. Blaquiere, for nearly fifty years Magistrate of Calcutta.

The Committee have the gratifying assurance from residents and travellers in British Burmah that the operations of a Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals in that Country, so far, at least, as the treatment of draught cattle is concerned, are needless. Whether this fact speaks more a tender heart or a wise and intelligent head, or both together, it is of equal importance to know that the immediate cause of this immunity from suffering on the part of the cattle of Burmah lies, not in superiority of conveyance or harness, but in the declared and praiseworthy fact that the Burman will not on any consideration *overload his cattle*: neither will he goad them.

Immediately connected with the subject of burthen is that of the implements of its draught; for to whatever degree relief may be extended in the imposition of weight, the importance of yet further lessening toil and risk, and economizing time and labour, cannot be overlooked or over-estimated. In compliance with the Resolution passed at the last Annual Meeting, a Prize of 100 Rs. was offered for the best Collar or Harness for draught bullocks, to be produced at the Agricultural Exhibition of Bengal,—an invitation which was responded to by the production and exhibition of three different implements.—Ingenious and suggestive, however, as were these contrivances they were not thought fully to meet the requirements which the Society had in view, and the Prize was therefore reserved for the fruit of further endeavours. But to the gentlemen\* who exhibited these implements, offering as they did very valuable suggestions, the best thanks of the Committee were justly due and accorded, with the gratifying result of eliciting the promise of further efforts in the same useful and important direction.

\* Messrs. Monteith & Co. Old Court House Street;—Mr. C. Ladd, Ice House; and Monsieur A Nielly, late of Chandernagore.

In the belief that the objects of this Society would be greatly advanced, not merely by the publication of writings advocating the principles and practice of humanity to the animal creation, but by that attention which is directed to the subject, and the wholesome stimulus given, more particularly, to the young, who may be incited to exercise their thoughts and efforts in the required direction, the Committee have been induced to offer two prizes, each of 100 Rs. for the best Essays—one in English, and the other in Bengalee, upon Cruelty to Animals,—the various forms in which it is practised, and the duty and advantages of humanity to dumb animals. These Essays are called for by the last day of the year, and the Committee have to offer their best thanks to those Gentlemen\* who, in conjunction with members of this Committee, have been so kind as to promise their services in the award of Prizes.

The Committee have also to express their obligation to the Registrar of Hackney Carriages, whose kindly proffered co-operation in the objects of this Society may be made greatly to increase the means of agency in the repression of Cruelty to Horses used in all licensed conveyances.

With reference to the application made to the Government of Bengal, referred to in the first year's Report, praying attention to certain Acts of the Legislature in which provision is wanting for the punishment of those who, as *owners* of Cattle, are guilty in a greater degree than *their servants* the Drivers, by sending abroad their cattle to work in a wounded condition, the Committee have to regret that no alteration has yet been effected in the law; but they are enabled to express the hope, based on good grounds, that the promise which the Government were pleased to make, that the subject should be taken

Adjudicators:—*For the English Essay*—The Ven. Archdeacon J. H. Pratt, M. A.; The Rev. Edw. Storow; and J. W. McCrindle, Esq., M. A.

into consideration, will ere long be fulfilled, and have a favourable result.

The extension of Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, a general Enactment for the Regulation of Police, which declares the penalty for Cruelty to Animals, the Committee are happy to state has largely advanced, and is gradually progressing throughout Bengal and the Provinces,\* and with it the power, as far as its provisions go, to all interested in the spread of humanity, to enforce its principles and practice over the wide face of British India.

In conclusion the Committee renew their appeal to those friends who promoted the establishment, and supported the infancy of this Society, and to all who view with approval its labours, and would see its operations and its influence confirmed, to extend their support in whatever way can contribute to its permanent utility. The generous and sustaining aid of Donors and Subscribers; the corrective authority of the Magistrates and Police authorities; the advocacy of the gentlemen of the Press; the vital influence of those engaged in the work of Education, and the co-operation of private persons, whose sympathy and moral support in discountenancing and repressing cruelty, in whatever form it may present itself, must ever be so important,—are earnestly solicited.—“Mercy to dumb animals” is an appeal which is supported by every consideration of humanity—religion, and worldly expediency. Wherever refinement extends, its claims are honoured. There are 32 Societies, branches from the parent or Royal Society of London, spread over England, Ireland and Scotland. Upwards of thirty similar Societies now exist upon the continents of Europe and America—and new Associations are springing up in various parts of the world. Every where do they appear recognized as amongst the essential signs of civilization.

\* See page 19.

Kings, Queens, Princes and Bishops are seen as their Patrons and supporters. The learned and the noble are found in their Committees—advocating their principles—and zealously supporting their proceedings. All acknowledge their obligation for countless services rendered by those that minister to their daily wants and luxuries, and all therefore recognize their share of responsibility for merciful treatment of those committed to their care by that Almighty and universal Judge—

“Who in His Sovereign Wisdom made them all.”

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*By order of the Committee,*

C. GRANT,

*Honorary Secretary.*

3, Hare Street, Calcutta. }  
September 5th, 1861. }

Dr.

*Cash Abstract from 1st May, 1863 to 30th April, 1864.*

Cr.

Balance on 30th April, 1863, brought forward, ...	Rs. 2,369 9 9	By Agents' Salaries, ...	Rs. 1,275 12 6
Donations, ...	70 0 0	„ Peons' ditto, ...	84 0 0
Subscriptions, ...	1,616 0 0	„ Stationery, ...	8 15 0
Interest on fixed deposit account with Oriental Bank to 10th September, 1863, ...	27 15 0	„ Printing, ...	103 0 0
Ditto on Floating deposit account to 31st December, 1863, ...	10 11 5	„ Stamps, ...	4 12 0
	— 1,724 10 5	„ Petty Charges and Sundries, ...	8 4 0
	Rs. 4,094 4 2		— 1,484 11 6
		„ Balance in Oriental Bank, fixed deposit account, ...	2,200 0 0
		„ Ditto floating deposit account, ...	360 3 8
		„ In Secretary's hand, ...	49 5 0
			— 2,609 8 8
			Rs. 4,094 4 2

*Cash Abstract from 1st May to 5th September, 1864.*

L

Balance on 30th April, 1864,	Rs. 2,609 8 8	By Agents' Salaries, ...	Rs. 675 0 0
Subscriptions, ...	70 0 0	„ Peons' ditto, ...	35 0 0
Donations, ...	100 0 0	„ Advertising, ...	23 4 0
	— 170 0 0	„ Stationery, ...	0 2 6
Interest from Oriental Bank on fixed deposit, ...	14 9 3	„ Stamps, ...	1 0 0
Ditto ditto floating ditto, ...	2 0 3	„ Petty charges, ...	3 12 0
	— 16 9 6		— 738 2 6
	Rs. 2,796 2 2	„ Balance in Oriental Bank fixed deposit, ...	1500 0 0
	—	„ Ditto ditto floating deposit, ...	507 15 8
Balance, ...	... Rs. 2,057 15 8	„ Ditto in Secretary's hands received this day, too late to bank, ...	50 0 0
	E. E.		— 2,057 15 8
	Calcutta, 5th September, 1864.		Rs. 2,796 2 2

COLESWORTHY GRANT,  
Hon. Secy. & Treasurer.

## LIST OF DONORS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

	Yearly Donations. Rs.	Subscriptions. Rs.
His late Excellency the Earl of Elgin, Viceroy and Governor-General, ..	... 100	0 0
The Hon'ble Cecil Beadon, Lieutenant- Governor, .. .. ..	... 50	0 0
The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, .. .. ..	... 32	0 0
The Hon'ble H. B. Harington, C. S., ..	... 32	0 0
Major Genl. The Hon. Sir Robt. Napier, K. C. B., .. .. ..	... 32	0 0
The Venerable Archdeacon J. H. Pratt, ..	... 32	0 0
The Hon'ble W. Grey, C. S., ..	... 50	0 0
John Lawrie, Esq., .. .. ..	50 0	0 0
Dr. J. B. Barry, .. .. ..	50 0	0 0
Rajah Pertab Chunder Sing, Bahadoor, ..	... 32	0 0
The Hon'ble David Cowie, .. .. ..	... 50	0 0
Frederick J. Mouat, Esq., M. D., ..	... 50	0 0
The Hon'ble C. Steer, C. S.	... 32	0 0
T. H. Cowie, Esq., .. .. ..	... 50	0 0
Major A. Johnson, .. .. ..	... 32	0 0
H. Stainforth, Esq., C. S., .. .. ..	... 20	0 0
W. S. Atkinson, Esq., .. .. ..	... 20	0 0
J. Galloway, Esq., .. .. ..	... 12	0 0
J. L. Robertson, Esq., .. .. ..	... 12	0 0
Colonel C. Herbert, .. .. ..	... 12	0 0
C. K. Dove, Esq., .. .. ..	... 10	0 0
Capt. Edward Davidson, R. E., .. .. ..	... 25	0 0
Messrs. Apear and Co., .. .. ..	... 16	0 0
Claud H. Brown, Esq., .. .. ..	... 32	0 0
J. Skinner, Esq., .. .. ..	... 20	0 0
Geo. M. Struthers, Esq., .. .. ..	... 25	0 0
S. Gladstone, Esq., .. .. ..	... 32	0 0
J. N. Bullen, Esq., .. .. ..	... 50	0 0
Messrs. Schoene, Kilburn and Co., .. .. ..	... 100	0 0
Messrs. Grant, Smith and Co., .. .. ..	... 100	0 0
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart and Co., .. .. ..	... 100	0 0
Messrs. Grindlay and Co., .. .. ..	... 32	0 0
Messrs. Lyall, Rennie and Co., .. .. ..	... 100	0 0
Messrs. Watterson and Co., .. .. ..	... 100	0 0

		Donations. Rs.	Yearly Subscriptions, Rs.
Geo. Ross, Esq.,	...	...	32 0 0
J. P. McKilligin, Esq.,	...	...	32 0 0
H. Knowles, Esq.,	...	...	50 0 0
The Hon'ble Louis S. Jackson, C. S.,	...	...	32 0 0
Manickjee Rustomjee, Esq.,	...	...	25 0 0
Baboo Tarucknath Pramanick, per M. Rустомjee, Esq.,	...	...	25 0 0
J. C. Bachelor, Esq.,	...	...	10 0 0
Baboo Nileonel Banerjee,	...	...	6 0 0
Baboo Doorgachurn Law,	...	...	10 0 0
Charles Martin, Esq.,	...	...	20 0 0
F. C. Sanders, Esq.,	...	...	20 0 0
F. J. Fergusson, Esq.,	...	...	20 0 0
C. Grant, Esq.,	...	...	10 0 0
A. H. Blechynden, Esq.,	...	...	•10 0 0
Ditto, a Fine placed at his disposal,	...	50 0 0	

## EXTRACTS FROM LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS

**And Suggestions for the Guidance of those who may desire to prosecute persons guilty of Cruelty to Animals.**

### IN THE TOWN.

By the Act XIII. of 1856, (the Police Act for the Presidency Towns and the Straits Settlement) it is provided in Section LXXXVI. that "Any Police Officer may arrest without warrant any person committing in his view any offence against this Act."

That Act was amended by the Act XLVIII. of 1860, which (it is provided) shall be taken, and read as part of Act XIII. of 1860.

The provision as to Police Officers arresting without warrant, applies to the offences described in Act XLVIII. of 1860. Among those provisions is the following in Section XXI. :—

**Whoever cruelly beats, ill-treats, abuses, or tortures, or causes or procures to be cruelly beaten, ill-treated, abused, or tortured any animal, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and in default thereof to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding three months.**

Any person who sees any such offence committed, should point it out to a Chowkedar or other Police Officer, and require him to take the offender into custody ; if the Chowkedar or other Police Officer refuses to do so, his number should be taken, and his conduct should, if possible, be reported at once to the Inspector at the nearest Police Station, or at the Police Office to the Chief Commissioner of Police.

If the case be one in which the wounded or disabled condition of the animal speaks for itself, it will not be necessary to attend to give evidence ; but if the offence be one of beating or other ill-usage, the person who calls the attention of the Police Officer to the case, should give his name and address, so that he may be called on to give evidence if required.

The Act, it will be seen, applies to the cruel *beating, ill-treating, abusing, or torturing* of any animal. Under these heads will fall the numerous cases of urging on bullocks by twisting their tails, or other similar torture ; yoking them to hackeries with heavy loads while their necks are in a raw and wounded state ; driving galled hacks ; striking horses and other animals over the head or in any other inhuman manner ; loading conveyances which any animal has to draw with

Under this Act *owners* of cattle who send them abroad to labour in a wounded or other unfitting condition are, it will be observed, responsible for the cruelty thus inflicted, and can be proceeded against by Summons.

### IN THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA.

The Suburbs of Calcutta embrace an area in which are included Howrah, with Seebapore and Sulkeah on the West, Chetlah on the South, and the whole of the villages and lands on the East composing the Government Estate of Punchanogram.

The Suburban Law, contained in Act XXI. of 1857, Section XXIII. is identical with the Law for the City, in reference to Cruelty to Animals, except in its omission of the words "causes or procures, &c."—and is therefore inoperative against *owners*.

### IN THE MOFUSSIL.

The Law for the Mofussil (by which general name is meant all places throughout India beyond the Presidencies) is found in Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, entitled—"An Act for the Regulation of Police," and is also identical with Act XLVIII. in its provisions against Cruelty to Animals, with the like exception of the words 'causes or procures, &c.' At present, therefore, this Act is likewise powerless against owners, or others, who, though not *immediately* guilty of Cruelty to Animals, may not the less be instrumental thereto.

The deficiency here referred to has been remedied in respect to HORSES employed in Stage Carriages, by Act XVI. of 1861, to which very general effect has been given, entitled "AN ACT FOR LICENSING AND REGULATING STAGE CARRIAGES"—wherein Section IX. declares as follows:—

**IX. Any person who shall Cruelly beat, ill-treat, over drive, abuse, torture, or cause or procure to be Cruelly beaten, ill-treated, over driven, abused, or tortured, any horse employed in drawing, or harnessed to any Stage Carriage, or who shall harness to or drive in any stage carriage any horse which from sickness, age, wounds, or other cause, is unfit to be driven in such Stage Carriage, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine not exceeding One Hundred Rupees.**

The Society's last Report (page 25) furnished a full list of the towns to which Section 34 of Act V. had been extended, which embraced only one place in Bengal—i.e.: Gowhatta in Assam, but upwards of a hundred places in the Central and North-West Provinces

and Burmah. Since the issue of that Report the Section referred to has been extended to 38 Towns in the following Districts of Bengal :—

Bhaungulpore.	Poorneah.	Monghyr.	Dacca.
Patna.	Behar.	Shahabad.	Sarun.
Tirhoot.	Darjeeling.	Chumparun.	Chittagong.
			Assam.

Also to 29 additional towns in Central India, and to Lukhimpore, Mahomdee in Oudh.

The attention of Magistrates and residents of those parts of the country is again earnestly directed to the power thus placed in their hands to protect dumb animals from the infliction of Cruelty.

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#### FORM OF BEQUEST.

To those benevolent persons who may be disposed to become Benefactors by Will to this Society, the following form of Bequest is respectfully suggested :—

*I give and bequeath the sum of ... ... ... ... ... Rupees to be paid out of such part of my personal estate as can be lawfully applied for that purpose unto the Treasurer for the time being of a Society established in Calcutta in 1862, called or known as "THE CALCUTTA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS," to be at the disposal of the Committee for the time being of the said Society, in aid of its objects; and I do hereby direct and declare that the Receipt of the Secretary and Treasurer for the time being of the said Society, for the said Legacy, shall be a sufficient discharge to my Executors for the same.*



## HARNESS FOR DRAUGHT CATTLE.

With the desire of making known the efforts which were elicited at the Agricultural Exhibition of Bengal for the production of a better Collar or Harness for Draught Bullocks as an improvement on the present yoke, and of inviting further attention to the subject, it has been thought that the annexed Drawings may not be without their use.

*Figures 1 and 2* represent the common Bengalee Yoke, respecting which it is remarked that, being an immovable fixture to the cart, the effect is to transfer to the neck of the animal, with undiminished force, not only every little violence which the ruts and roughnesses of road create—but that constant sawing and grinding action which the continuous irregular movements of so rough a vehicle must necessarily occasion. Another source of mischief and suffering is to be found in the wooden pins which are passed through the yoke, on the outer side of the Bullocks' necks, in order to keep the yoke from slipping off. Through a bluntness of perception, which is marvellous even in a Gareewān, these pins, it will be found, are frequently cut so short at either one end or the other—or both, that they may be observed every time the least irregular movement of the yoke takes place, to dig their ends into the hump or shoulder of the animal, and hence it is believed may arise many of the wounds which are sometimes found to exist at the side of the hump, and will most probably be attributed, by the Drivers, to the Crows, which are likely enough to increase wounds already inflicted, but are not known to originate them. To make the mischief more certain, these pins are frequently hacked to a sharp point!

*Figure 3* represents the *American Yoke*, exhibited by Mr. C. Ladd, and immediately suggests an improvement on the objectionable pins above referred to. The yoke is formed of stout wood, about 5 inches broad, and 7 deep in the centre, the lower surface is round and smooth. In this instrument the pressure is said to be divided between the yoke, which rests on the neck of the Bullock, and the two strong bows, passing through the yoke, which press against the shoulder, after the manner of a horse-collar. The object of the large iron ring, suspended from the iron strap in the centre, is, by allowing the pole of the cart to rest loosely within it, to prevent that jarring by the yoke complained of in the Bengalee implement. It will be observed that the cart could even be overturned without disturbing the yoke on the necks of the animals.

*Figure 4* shows the manner of fastening the pole of the cart to the yoke, and the mode in which the latter is worn by the animal. The bows, it should be observed, can be lengthened or shortened, (and fastened by aid of pins) to adapt them to the size or form of the necks of the Bullocks.

*Figure 5.*—The Yoke invented and exhibited by Messrs. Monteith and Co. Half Collars, formed of wood, working loosely on strong iron pins, passing through the shaft. The inner sides of Collars, stuffed, and covered with leather. With the view of assisting to keep the Bullocks in position, the collars are united by a strap, or line passing from one to the other and fastened to iron rings. The rings on the outer side are intended to be used when the cart, such as that employed by the conservancy, is sufficiently broad to admit of traces being applied without chafing the sides of the Cattle.

*Figure 6.*—The same attached to the Bullocks.

*Figure 7.—Yoke for a single Bullock— invented by Messrs. Monteith and Co.* The Collar identical in shape with those in fig. 5. To the upper part is attached a strong iron ring, within which the cross-bar, attached to the shafts of the Cart, rests and loosely works.

*Figure 8.—Side view of the Collar.*

*Figures 9 and 10.—A yoke invented and exhibited by Monsieur A. Nielly.* Formed of two pieces of wood joined in the centre, stuffed, and covered with coarse cloth or canvas. It is intended to rest against the front of the hump, around which the iron rod hoops pass on either side without touching, except at the back, where, by aid of a padding and ropes or strapping tied round the body, it is fastened.

*Figure 11.—The same attached to the Bullocks, with the old yoke or cross bar, in position.*

*Figures 12 and 13.—In this yoke, also invented by M. Nielly, the Collars, internally shaped and stuffed like the last, are attached by pins to the cross bar of the Cart, and are intended to be worn on the neck, close to the head. The upper straps fasten round the horns, and the lower pass round the throat.*

*Figure 14.—Side view of the same.*

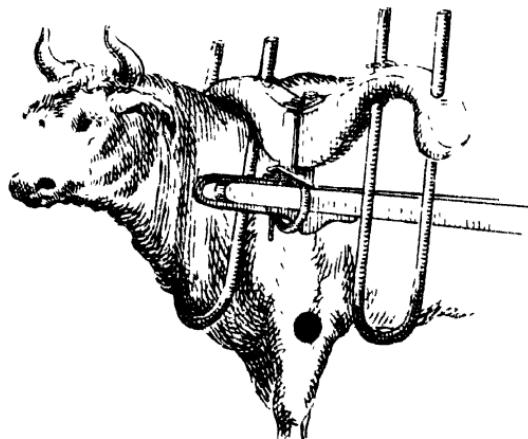
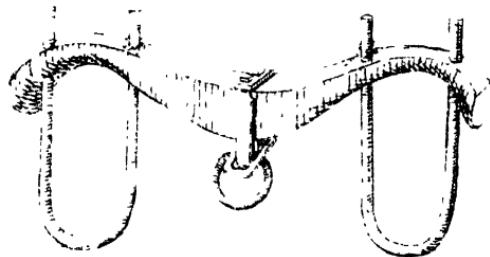
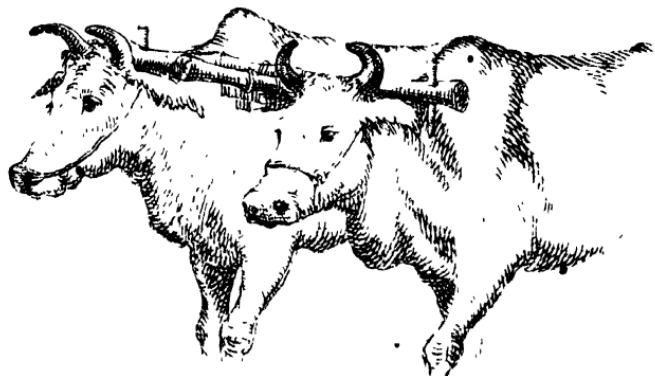
### N O T I C E.

The offer of a Prize of 100 Rupees for the best Collar or Harness for Draught Bullocks, as an improvement on the present yoke, which shall unite cheapness of manufacture with effectiveness, is renewed, and competition invited until the 10th May, 1865.

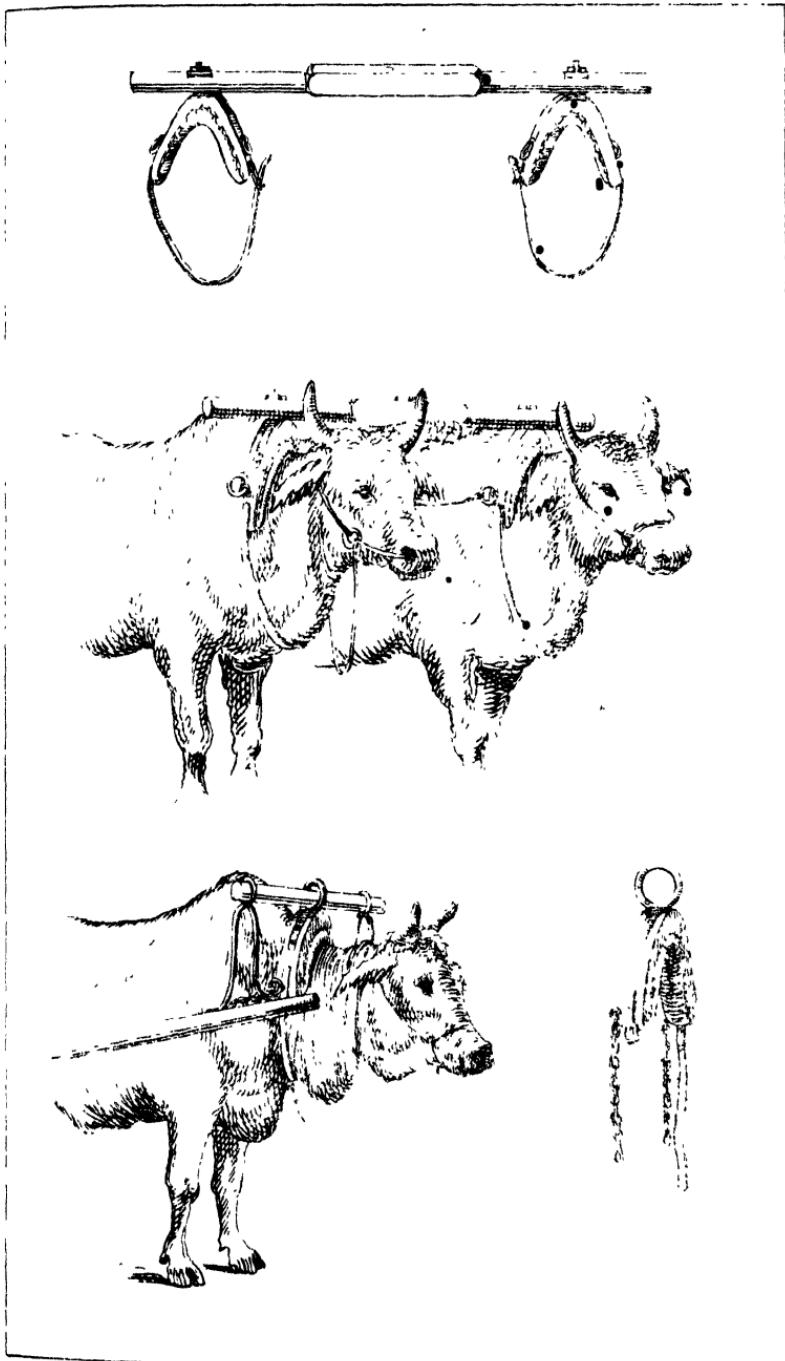
By order of the Committee,

C. GRANT,

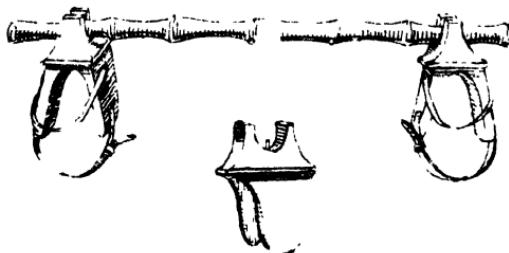
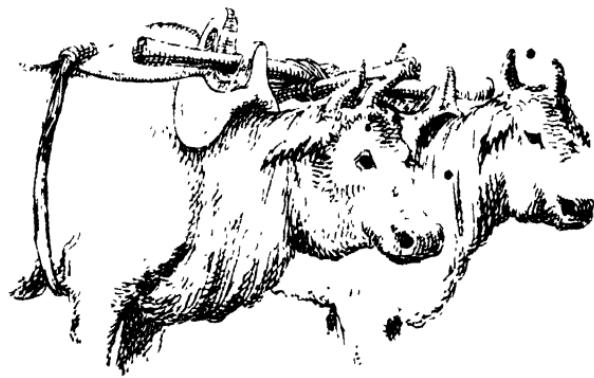
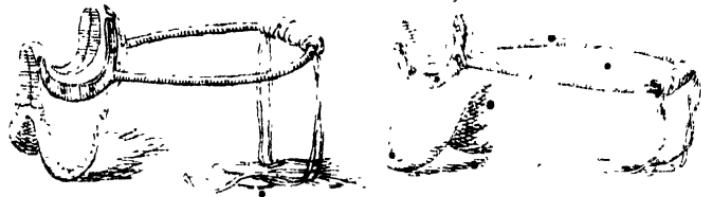
*Honorary Secretary.*

















CALCUTTA SOCIETY

FOR THE

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT.

1864 - 65.

CALCUTTA:

PRINTED AT THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS.

1865.



CALCUTTA SOCIETY  
FOR THE  
PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

**Patron.**

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN L. M. LAWRENCE, K. C. B., K. S. I.,  
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

**President.—THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON PRATT, M. A.**

**Committee.**

THE REV. H. MOULE, M. A.	V. H. SCHACLI, ESQ.	COLONEL M TURNBULL.
THE REV. E STORROW.	BABOO PEARY C. MITTRE.	MAJOR W REVELEY.
THE REV J. D. DON.	R. S. MONCRIFF, ESQ.	J. L. ROBERTSON, ESQ.
MACLEOD WYLIE, ESQ.	JOHN LAWRIE, ESQ.	ROBT. ROBERTSON, ESQ.
JOHN STEVENSON, ESQ.	C. K. DOVE, ESQ.	A. H. BLECHYNDEN, ESQ.
FRED. J. MOUAT, ESQ.	M. D. J. B. BARRY, ESQ.	SETH APCAR, ESQ.
COLONEL C. HERBERT.	J. GALLOWAY, ESQ.	ANICKJEE RUSTOMJEE, ESQ.
	J. W. McCRINDLE, ESQ.	
RAJAH PERTAB CHUNDER SINGH, BAHADOOR.		
MOULVIE UBDOOL LUTEEF KHAN, BAHADOOR.		
MOONSHEE UMEER ULLEE KHAN, BAHADOOR.		

**Honorary Secretary & Treasurer.—C. GRANT, Esq., (*Europe*)  
Offg ditto ditto.—R. A. FINK, Esq.**

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## OBJECTS AND PLANS OF THE SOCIETY.

1. To prevent the cruel and improper treatment of Animals.
2. The employment of European Officers, or Agents, as in Great Britain, for the purpose of warning—arresting—or reporting and prosecuting in the name of the Society, all persons guilty of cruelty to animals in Calcutta and its suburbs.
3. The dissemination, by placards and notices in English and the vernacular, of information which shall instruct the ignorant, and warn the heartless against acts of cruelty.
4. To enlist the good will and co-operation of the Police in these measures.
5. The introduction, into Schools and elsewhere, of Books or Tracts, in English and the vernacular, “calculated to impress on youth the duty of humanity towards the inferior animals.”
6. To elicit and disseminate suggestions for the improvement of the condition and treatment of labouring and domestic animals in this country.
7. To seek the aid of the Pulpit, the Press, and all public Instructors, in advocating the principles and objects of this Society, having in view the promotion of humanity towards the animal creation.

## Agents of the Society.

JOSEPH SHIELDON.

RICHARD GRADY.

JAMES SMITH.



## R E P O R T



THE presentation of this the Third Annual Report of the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals affords the Committee the opportunity of renewing their thanks to its friends and supporters for their continued aid and encouragement.

That the aid so generously extended has been advantageously applied in the cause of humanity, and that the objects of the Society, therefore, have in a corresponding degree been met and advanced, will, the Committee hope, be satisfactorily shewn to its patrons by the fact that the number of convictions before the Magistrates for cruelty to animals obtained by the Agents during the past year have amounted to NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN, being an increase of One hundred and sixty one over those of the preceding year. Of these convictions six hundred and fifty have been obtained for cruel treatment of bullocks, and the remaining two hundred and sixty-six for similar abuse of hack horses. In the whole of these cases the punishment inflicted has been by fines, which have amounted during the year to Rs. 2,908.

The Committee regret that circumstances have not yet favoured their views and designs, indicated in their last Report, of obtaining those remedial measures in behalf of cruelly overburdened animals which they believe to be imperative for the sup-

pression of that barbarous practice—the driving of draught cattle with raw wounds beneath the yoke—which produces so large a proportion of the Society's prosecutions. The views and designs of the Committee, however, remain unchanged, and will not be overlooked or neglected at a fitting and favouring time. In the interim they can only earnestly call upon all friends to dumb animals, to exercise whatever amount of influence may be in their power over those in whose hands the imposition of burthen may lie, at least to mitigate an evil, for the entire removal of which legislative interference and further time are needful.

### The attention of the Committee has been drawn to various

Tying together the legs of poultry, kids, and cavy's in a painful manner and exposing them for sale in that state for hours in the sun without food and water.

Tying the fore-legs of donkey painfully tight, and leaving them to graze during the whole day.

Working wounded and diseased ponies at night.

Letting loose giddyed or otherwise diseased horses, and leaving them to die, and thus endangering the lives of those in the neighbourhood.

only three Agents, whose services are rendered during the day, and occasionally at night. They therefore hope that all who are interested in the promotion of the objects of the Society will be induced to afford it further aid, either by donations or annual subscriptions, and enable the Committee to engage the services of additional Agents who may be employed regularly at night as well as during the day, both in the City and the Suburbs, including Howrah.

With reference to the published invitation, mentioned in the last Annual Report, offering prizes for the best competitive essays in English and Bengalee on Cruelty to Animals, the Committee have to report that the prize for the English essay

other acts of cruelty (such as those enumerated in the margin) committed by market poulters, donkey-keepers, Butchers, Owners of horses, &c., which the Committee are desirous of preventing. But they regret that the limited income of the Society enables them at present to employ

was awarded to the author of a paper signed "Aliquis," being deemed the most suitable to the views and objects of the Society. This essay has been printed, and copies have been presented to all donors and subscribers to the Society.\* The essays in Bengalee not having, it is regretted, realized sufficient approval to warrant the award of success, the adjudicators were induced to reserve the prize.

In July last the Honorary Secretary, Mr. C. Grant, reported that ill-health compelled him to leave Calcutta for fifteen months, but that he had requested Mr. James Eede to act for him during his absence, which that gentleman had kindly consented to do. The Committee recorded their great obligations to Mr. Grant and deep regret that they were about to lose his very efficient services. He had indeed been the originator and the very life of the Society, and they expressed the hope that his visit home might entirely restore his health, and that he might return to carry on the work he had so zealously begun. They also thankfully accepted Mr. Eede's obliging offer. Mr. Eede was, however, soon after transferred by Government to an appointment in the North-Western Provinces, and Mr. R. A. Fink, at his request and with the sanction of the Committee, took charge of the office of Officiating Honorary Secretary.

The Cash Abstract, furnished by Mr. Grant up to 3rd July, 1865, the date on which he made over charge of his office to Mr. Eede, is appended. It will be seen that there was a balance of Rs. 2,609-8-8 in hand on the 30th April, 1864, that the receipts during the year ended 30th April, 1865, amounted to Rs. 1,532-4-6, making a total of Rs. 4,141-13-2. The expenditure during the year aggregated Rs. 1,818-1-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,323-11-8 in deposit in the Oriental Bank on the 1st

\* Obtainable also by the public at the depository of Messrs. G. C. Hay and Co. at four annas per copy.

May, 1865. The receipts from the last mentioned date to the 3rd of July amounted to Rs. 87-5-1, the disbursements to Rs. 532-7-0, and the balance in favour of the Society to Rs. 1,878-9-9.

The Committee, in conclusion, can only again commend the interests and objects of the Society to the continued good will and support of its friends and the sustaining patronage of all who approve of its labours in the cause of helpless and suffering dumb animals.

By order of the Committee,  
R. A. FINK,  
*Offg. Hon'y. Secretary.*

*Dalhousie Institute,*

*9th November. 1865.*

Dr.	Cash Abstract from 1st May, 1864 to 30th April, 1865.					Cr.		
To Balance on 30th April, 1864 brought forward, ...	Rs.	2,609	8	8	By Agents' Salaries, ...	Rs.		
" Donations, ...	... ...	261	0	0	" Peons' Wages, ..	.. ..		
" Subscriptions, ...	... ...	1,133	0	0	" Stationery, ...	.. ..		
" Interest on fixed deposit of 700 Rs. account with Oriental Bank credited in 1864-65, ..	... ...	14	9	3	" Printing and advertising, ...	.. ..		
" Ditto ditto ditto on 1,000, ...	76	4	9		" Stamps, ...	.. ..		
" Ditto ditto ditto on 500, ...	25	0	0		" Petty Charges and Sundries, ...	.. ..		
" Interest on Floating deposit account, ...	... ...	5	3	6		.. ..		
	<u>121</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>					
	1,515	1	6					
" Paid by the Secretary, ...	... ...	17	3	0				
	<u>Rupees,</u>	<u>4,141</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>2</u>				
					Rupees,	<u>4,141</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>2</u>
Cash Abstract from 1st May to 3rd July, 1865.								
'o Balance on 30th April, 1865, ...	... ...	2,323	11	8	By Agents' Salaries, ...	.. ..		
" Subscriptions, ...	... ...	84	0	0	" Peons' Wages, ...	.. ..		
" Interest from Oriental Bank on Floating Deposit, ...	... ...	2	9	1	" Printing, ...	.. ..		
" Paid by the Secretary for stationery ...	... ...	0	12	0	" Petty Charges, ...	.. ..		
	<u>Rupees,</u>	<u>2,411</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>				
					Rupees,	<u>2,411</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>

*Metcalf Hall, 3rd July, 1865.*

*List of Donors and Subscribers.*

	Subscriptions.	Donations.
His Excellency, Sir John M. Lawrence, Viceroy and Governor-General, .....	Rs.	100 0 0
The Hon'ble Cecil Beadon, Lieutenant- Governor, .....	.....	50 0 0
John Martin, Esq., .....	.....	16 0 0
The Venerable Archdeacon Pratt,.....	.....	32 0 0
The Hon'ble David Cowie, .....	.....	50 0 0
T. H. Cowie, Esq.,.....	.....	50 0 0
The Hon'ble W. Grey, C. S., .....	.....	50 0 0
Messrs. Schoene, Kilburn and Co., .....	.....	100 0 0
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart and Co., .....	.....	100 0 0
Messrs. Grant, Smith and Co., .....	.....	100 0 0
J. Skinner, Esq., .....	.....	20 0 0
Geo. M. Struthers, Esq., .....	.....	25 0 0
S. Gladstone, Esq., .....	.....	32 0 0
The Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, .....	.....	50 0 0
Messrs. Grindlay and Co.,.....	.....	32 0 0
Messrs. Wattenbach, Heligers and Co., .....	.....	50 0 0
Geo. Ross, Esq., .....	.....	32 0 0
The Hon'ble H. B. Harrington, .....	.....	25 0 0
Major A. Johnson,.....	.....	32 0 0
W. S. Atkinson, Esq., .....	.....	20 0 0
J. Galloway, Esq.....	.....	12 0 0
J. L. Robertson, Esq., .....	.....	20 0 0
C. K. Dove, Esq., .....	.....	10 0 0
Messrs. Appear and Co., .....	.....	16 0 0
Messrs. Lyall, Rennie and Co., .....	.....	50 0 0
H. Knowles, Esq.,.....	.....	50 0 0
J. C. Bachelor, Esq., .....	.....	10 0 0
Baboo Doorgachurn Law,.....	.....	10 0 0
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, .....	.....	20 0 0
Charles Martin, Esq.,.....	.....	20 0 0
J. P. McKilligin, Esq.,.....	.....	32 0 0
Baboo Nileomul Banerjee,.....	.....	6 0 0
R. B. Mackay, Esq., .....	.....	32 0 0
F. J. Fergusson, Esq., .....	.....	20 0 0
A. H. Blechynden, Esq., .....	.....	10 0 0
Lieutenant-Colonel Cohin Mackenzie, .....	.....	24 0 0

**EXTRACTS FROM LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS,  
And Suggestions for the Guidance of those who may desire to  
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If the case be one in which the wounded or disabled condition of the animal speaks for itself, it will not be necessary to attend to give evidence ; but if the offence be one of beating or other ill-usage, the person who calls the attention of the Police Officer to the case, should give his name and address, so that he may be called on to give evidence if required.

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Under this Act *owners* of cattle who send them abroad to labour in a wounded or other unfitting condition, are, it will be observed, responsible for the cruelty thus inflicted, and can be proceeded against by Summons.

#### IN THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA.

The Suburbs of Calcutta embrace an area in which are included Howrah, with Seebpore and Sulkeah on the West, Chetlah on the South, and the whole of the villages and lands on the East composing the Government Estate of Punchanogram.

The Suburban Law, contained in Act XXI. of 1857, Section XXIII. is identical with the Law for the City, in reference to Cruelty to Animals, except in its omission of the words "causes or procures, &c."—and is therefore inoperative against *owners*.

#### IN THE MOFUSSIL.

The Law for the Mofussil (by which general name is meant all places throughout India beyond the Presidencies) is found in Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, entitled—"An Act for the Regulation of Police," and is also identical with Act XLVIII. in its provisions against Cruelty to Animals, with the like exception of the words 'causes or procures, &c.' At present, therefore, this Act is likewise powerless against owners, or others, who, though not *immediately* guilty of Cruelty to Animals, may not the less be instrumental thereto.

The deficiency here referred to has been remedied in respect to HORSES employed in Stage Carriages, by Act XVI. of 1861, to which very general effect has been given, entitled "AN ACT FOR LICENSING AND REGULATING STAGE CARRIAGES"—wherein Section IX. declares as follows :—

**IX. Any person who shall Cruelly beat, ill-treat, over drive, abuse, torture, or cause or procure to be Cruelly beaten, ill-treated, over driven, abused, or tortured, any horse employed in drawing, or harnessed to any Stage Carriage, or who shall harness to or drive in any stage carriage any horse which from sickness, age, wounds, or other cause, is unfit to be driven in such Stage Carriage, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine not exceeding One Hundred Rupees.**

The Society's first Annual Report (p. 25) furnished a full list of the towns to which Section 34 of Act V. had been extended, which embraced only one place in Bengal—i. e. Gowhatta in Assam, but upwards of a hundred places in the Central and North-West Provinces

and Burmah. Since the issue of that Report the Section referred to has been extended to 38 Towns in the following Districts of Bengal :—

Bhaugulpore.	Poorncah.	Monghyr.	Dacca.
Patna.	Behar.	Shahabad.	Sarun. Chumparun.
Tirhoot.	. Darjeeling.	Chittagong.	Assam.

Also to 29 additional towns in Central India, and to Lukhimpore, Mahomdee in Oudh.

And since the publication of the 2nd Annual Report to the under-mentioned places: Chittagong Hill Tracts, certain Towns in the district of Nuddea, JESSORE, Cantonment of Chinsurah, Cantonment of Berhampore, Cuttack, Cantonment of Barrackpore.

The attention of Magistrates and residents of those parts of the country is again earnestly directed to the power thus placed in their hands to protect dumb animals from the infliction of Cruelty.

#### FORM OF BEQUEST.

To those benevolent persons who may be disposed to become Benefactors by Will to this Society, the following form of Bequest is respectfully suggested :—

*I give and bequeath the sum of ... ... ... ... ... Rupees, to be paid out of such part of my personal estate as can be lawfully applied for that purpose, unto the Treasurer for the time being of a Society, established in Calcutta in 1862, called or known as "THE CALCUTTA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS," to be at the disposal of the Committee for the time being of the said Society, in aid of its objects; and I do hereby direct and declare that the Receipt of the Secretary and Treasurer for the time being of the said Society, for the said Legacy, shall be a sufficient discharge to my Executors for the same.*



CALCUTTA SOCIETY

FOR THE

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

R E P O R T

FOR THE YEARS

1865 TO 1868.

CALCUTTA :

PRINTED BY C. B. LEWIS, BAPTIST MISSION PRESS.

1869.



# CALCUTTA SOCIETY

FOR THE •

## PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

### Patron.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF MAYO, K. P., G. C. S. I.,  
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

President.—THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON PRATT, M. A.

### Committee.

APCAR, T. A. ESQ.	HEERA LAL SEAL, BABOO.
BARRY DR. J. B.	KUMAR HARENDRA KRISHNA, RAI BA-
* BLECHYNDEN, A. H. ESQ.	HADOOR.
BROWNE, THE REV. J. CAVE, M. A.	LONG, THE REV. J.
BRUCE, J. ESQ.	MONCRIEFF, R. S. ESQ.
CHAPMAN, R. B. ESQ., C. S.	PEARY CHAND MITTRA, BABOO.
CHEVERS, NORMAN ESQ., M. D.	ROBERTSON, J. L. ESQ.
* CRAWFORD, J. A. ESQ., C. S.	RUSTOMJEE, MANUCKJEE, ESQ.
DAVIS, W. P. ESQ.	ROBERTSON, ROBT. ESQ.
DON, THE REV. J. D.	SMITH, ALEX. ESQ., C. S.
HERBERT, COLONEL, C.	SMITH, D. A. ESQ.
HOGG, STUART, ESQ., C. S.	STORBOW, THE REV. E.
• TURNBULL, COLONEL, MONTAGUE J.	
MOULVIE UBDOOL LUTEEF KHAN, BAHADOOR.	
MOONSHEE UMEER ULLEE KHAN, BAHADOOR.	

Honorary Secretary & Treasurer.—COLESWORTHEY GRANT, Esq.



## OBJECTS AND PLANS OF THE SOCIETY.

This Society commands itself to the support and co-operation of the community on the following catholic grounds:—

I. Its special object. The prevention of cruel and improper treatment of Animals, and the amelioration of their condition generally throughout India. The means to this end are:—

1. The Agency of paid European officers, whose duty it is, in the City, to watch, warn, and threaten, or prosecute, as needful, all persons found guilty of inhumanity to animals.\*

2. The distribution of printed papers in the Bengalee, Oordoo, and English languages, warning the heartless, instructing the ignorant, and providing all with information and useful hints respecting the treatment of their dumb labourers.

3. The circulation of papers in English amongst the European and educated native community, furnishing information as to the Law throughout India, and the means at their disposal for punishing the wantonly cruel, and holding a check upon brutal inhumanity.

4. Inviting information and suggestions from all who are interested in the cause of civilization throughout India respecting any barbarous practices, whether arising from cruelty or ignorance, over which this Society may be thought able to exercise any influence towards the improvement of the treatment and condition of labouring and domestic animals.

5. The introduction into Schools and elsewhere, of Books, or Tracts, in English and the vernacular, "calculated to impress on youth the duty of humanity towards the inferior animals."

6. Seeking the aid of the Pulpit—the Press, and all public Instructors, in advocating the principles and objects of this Society, having in view the promotion of humanity towards the animal creation.

II. Its important share and influence as an agent in the education of the people,—the cultivation of those merciful impulses which tend to the growth of humanity, and "prevention of cruelty"—to man.+

Towards these ends the moral support and co-operation of the community are not less sought than its pecuniary aid to meet the varied expences incidental to the Society's operations, the extent and utility of which, in a field so wide, can only be limited by the extent of means at command.

Communications and contributions will be thankfully received by the Secretary on behalf of the Committee.

\* The number of prosecutions by the Society, from its commencement in 1862 to the present time, has extended to 5,297.

+ "I look at this Society as instituted, not merely for the purpose of protecting the brute creation from wanton cruelty, but also as constituted for the purpose of protecting human Society, from the manifold evil effects which result from the indulgence of habits of cruelty towards animals."

*Address of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's.  
Annual Meeting of the Royal Society for Prev. of Cruelty to Animals, London,*

### Agents of the Society.

JOSEPH SHELDON.

RICHARD GRADY.

THOS. DAY.



## R E P O R T.

THE Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have again the pleasure to acknowledge their obligations, and renew their thanks, for that generous support on the part of Donors and Subscribers to the Society which, throughout the past three years, has continued to encourage its efforts and sustain its efficiency.

Foremost amongst these obligations, the Committee have to record their sense of the liberal and valued support, during the past five years, of their late distinguished Patron, Sir John Lawrence; and, with the highest feelings of gratification, to announce that the influential and encouraging patronage of the Viceroy has been renewed in the person of the noble Earl now at the head of the Government,—His Excellency Lord Mayo having kindly consented to become the Patron of this Society.

They have pleasure also in thankfully recording a very acceptable concession to the means of the Society, by the grant from Government of a moiety of the fines levied by the Magistrates of Calcutta in cases of conviction for cruelty to animals obtained by the Society's Agents.

That, during the three years which have elapsed since the issue

and therefore, it is hoped, of its salutary influences in behalf of dumb animals in this country, will be gathered from the fact, that within this period *i. e.* from the 10th May, 1865, to the 31st December, 1868, THREE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY persons have been convicted and punished for cruelty to animals in this city and its suburbs. Of these convictions, 1271 have been for the abuse of hack horses,—whilst 1849 were cases of that description of cruelty to draught Bullocks—their being driven with wounds under the yoke,—which the Committee fear will continue to exist until a definite remedy can be provided for that most fertile source of suffering “over-burthening.”

The whole of these convictions have been obtained by the Society's paid Agents, and are therefore exclusive of Six hundred and sixteen cases prosecuted during the same period by the Honorary Agent to the Society, and about forty-five known to have been brought forward by the Police and private persons, to all of whom the cause of humanity is a debtor.

The penalties inflicted have been almost exclusively by fines, which, omitting those resulting from Police and private prosecutions, have amounted throughout the entire period to above 9,285 Rs. The exceptional cases were eight only in number, seven in which the offenders were punished by imprisonment, and one, in the case of a boy, by whipping.

The Committee, however, would here repeat, that which they have already had occasion to urge, that the objects of this Society are not *penal* but *moral*; not to encourage or view with complacency a stock-in-trade from which to institute prosecutions and realize fines, but to lessen both;—to prevent those sufferings to animals which cruelty and ignorance create, and that penalty and loss to men which such cruelty entails. It is there-

to Animals" submitted by Baboo Feary Chund Mittra, has passed the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and received the final sanction of the Viceroy. The moral effect of this Bill will, the Committee sanguinely anticipate, exercise an influence pregnant with good to the cause of humanity in India. It is not the mere threat of penalty, but the recognition by the State, in a special manner and degree, of the rights of the brute creation, and denunciation of their abuse, amidst many millions of people, in particular, on whom the voice of authority is essential to impress the dictates of duty, or the sentiments of justice and humanity.

The Bill had its origin in the anxiety of this Society to provide a remedy for that most fruitful source of barbarity and suffering to draught Bullocks, the inordinate amount of burthen imposed upon them—an imposition not only most cruel in itself, as an infliction on the power and endurance of the animals, as every eye must daily see, but undeniably productive of those frightful wounds, under the yoke, gaping witnesses to the wrongs inflicted on the helpless animals which, however mitigated in character, continue to occasion the bulk of the Society's prosecutions.

The Committee regret that full provision against this crying evil, as originally sought by the Society, on the ground of its assumed practicability, based on the singular uniformity of animals, of conveyance, and goods conveyed, was not thought practicable by the Legislature; but they rejoice in the admission into the act of, at least, the principle of mercy which "cruel" over-burthening (and *all* over-burthening is cruel) so grossly violates. It is a valuable step in advance, and the Committee can only rely on that interpretation of the new Law by the Executive which will not render it altogether a dead letter when, in fitting season, and on suitable occasion, the Society may seek

The failure of any express provision, such as prevails in most other countries where protective Societies exist, against another grievous source of cruelty to the lesser animals—the heartless manner in which daily, and by thousands, they are carried to and from our markets, is also cause of disappointment; but the expressed opinion of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, that the protection sought is provided for in Section 2 of the Bill, encourages the hope that this view will be accepted by the Magistrates when the Society may find occasion, after the institution and trial of other measures in contemplation, to seek the enforcement of the Law.\* The mode of carrying Animals, tied and suspended by the legs, head downwards, (practised more particularly with poultry, game, &c. in India) has been condemned by eminent medical men in Europe, not less for its cruelty than for the highly injurious consequences to the flesh of such animals in rendering it unwholesome as human food.

The Committee have much satisfaction in directing public attention to the prohibition by the enactment of Cock or other bird-fighting, and baiting animals of any kind whatsoever,—cruel and demoralizing practices, which have hitherto existed to a great extent in this city and throughout India; and they have also to congratulate the community, on provision being made against the painful and disgusting exhibition of diseased, dying, and dead horses, or other animals, cruelly neglected by their owners, the first, with danger alike to man

\* The provision sought and embodied in the Bill, as originally submitted, was as follows:—

“IV. Every person who shall convey or carry, or cause to be conveyed or carried any animal in such a manner or position as to subject such animal to unnecessary pain or suffering, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

The remark on this Section by the Select Committee of the Bengal Legislative Council in their Report upon the Bill is as follows:—

“We have omitted Section VI, as we considered that Section II sufficiently provided for the cases mentioned in this Section.”

and beast, permitted to roam about, and the latter left to lie, unheeded, in the streets.

To all who sympathize in the work of this Society, it will be pleasing to know how much attention is directed, and how widespread an interest excited, at this time, in the cause of humanity to animals throughout Europe and America, where numerous kindred associations are springing up into life and activity. The vigorous and extensive Societies of New York and Boston are encouraging examples of what energetic perseverance in a good cause will accomplish in a short time. With these and other Societies, those of Scotland, Belfast, Trieste, the Hague, Switzerland, and Berlin, a friendly and very useful intercourse has arisen, calculated, it is hoped, to be of mutual advantage by reciprocating information and experience. To the President of the Boston Society, the Committee have to tender their best thanks for the regular receipt of an excellent and most spirited periodical, just commenced by that Association, in the interests of "Our dumb animals," together with assurances of friendly sympathy and all possible co-operation in the good work. From the parent, or Royal Society of London, the honoured originator of all kindred bodies, they continue gratified by encouraging communications, and the hope expressed in its last received Annual Report, that the "successful introduction of the Calcutta Society will stimulate the establishment of similar Institutions throughout the colonies and dependencies of the British Empire."

The Honorary Secretary having returned from Europe, and last year resumed office the best thanks of the Committee were tendered to Mr. Jas. Bruce, who so kindly and efficiently conducted the duties during two years of the Society's labours.

The Committee, whilst again appealing to the public for the continuance of that pecuniary aid which is essential to

the vitality of the Association, and increase of its utility, with equal earnestness entreat the aid of that moral support which all have it in their power to contribute to the good cause. From the Magistrates, to whose authority and valued assistance, the Society has, from its infancy, been so large a debtor, and from the gentlemen of the Press, they solicit a continuance of that vindication of justice, and support of the principles of mercy, which are so potent for good.

To the mercantile members of the community, they earnestly appeal for the exercise of that influence so peculiarly in their power, which, bearing upon the root of the one great evil, creative of the numerous prosecutions here recorded, would in a very large degree, take the place of Legislative Enactment. The influence here sought is the voice of authority over the Chowdrees and Godown Sircars, in whose hands the imposition of burthen upon the cattle lies, and whose *interests*, it is believed, are at variance with its merciful reduction.

From all engaged in the work, or the encouragement of education in particular, they entreat the most valuable of all co-operation, by their interesting the minds and sympathies of *the young*, in the study of natural history, and of anecdotes connected with it; an element in education calculated to establish in youth those impulses of mercy, and habits of kindness and gentleness, which no evil influences in after-life are ever known to destroy,—influences which, so far from ending with consideration for the *lower animals*, lie at the root of every principle and impulse of humanity towards *man*.

\* The system at present existing is, that the Merchant pays a certain rate, generally two pice per maund, for the carriage of goods—not to the cartman, but to the "middle man"—the Chowdry, or the Godown Sircars who hire the carts, and thus have an interest in lading them with *the heaviest possible burthen* at the *least possible cost* in order to their own aggrandizement.

In connection with this, and referring to the Prize Essay which in 1865 was issued by this Society, the Committee have to report that, having been translated into the Bengali language, it has been printed, and put freely into circulation where it may prove to be useful.\* Through the obliging and influential agency of the Director of Public Instruction, and the Principal of the Presidency College, copies have been distributed to numerous Libraries and Schools, and the Editors of the native Press have been earnestly requested to use the great engine of instruction in their hands to commend the objects of the Essay and the Society to the minds of their own reading community. As the bulk of the people on whose conduct the treatment and happiness of the dumb creation in India rest, are unable to read, the Society must chiefly look for the dissemination of its principles amongst them, through the instrumentality of their own gentry—the higher and educated classes.

Above all, however, the Committee especially appeal to those Ladies now so zealously and nobly engaged in the work of Zenana visiting and teaching, to exercise their influence amongst those who exercise a yet deeper—because primary—influence over the hearts of the young—*the Mothers of Bengal*.—With the enlistment and aid of that influence, could it be universal, Societies like this might cease their labours, and Legislative Enactments be no more sought.

*By order of the Committee,*  
C. GRANT,  
*Honorary Secretary.*

2, *Mission Row, Calcutta.* }  
March 19th, 1869. }

\* Published by Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co. and on sale at all Book-sellers in Calcutta, at 2 as. per copy.

*Cash Abstract from 1st May, 1865 to 30th April, 1866.*

CR.

ance on 30th April, 1865, brought ward, ... ... Rs. 2,323 11 8	By Agents' Salaries, ... ... Rs. 1,665 0 0
ations, ... ... 176 0 0	,, Writer and Peons' wages, ... ... 96 4 6
scriptions, ... ... 1,221 0 0	,, Stationery, ... ... 20 1 0
ment made by the Secretary for stationery, ... ... 0 12 0	,, Printing and Advertising, ... ... 241 8 0
as, ... ... 321 4 0	,, Stamps and Postages, ... ... 7 1 6
rest on Fixed Deposit of Rs. 1,000 to Oriental Bank to 6th Jan., 1866, do. Rs. 500 do. to 11th Sept., 1865, on Floating Deposit account-current in 1865-66, ...	,, Reward for Prize Essay, by Aliquis, remitted to Bombay, ... ... 100 0 0
	,, Premium in ditto, ... ... 0 8 0
	,, Petty Charges and Sundries, ... ... 15 11 0
	2,146 2 0
	Balance in Oriental Bank Fixed Depo- sit, account, ... ... 1,000 0 0
	Ditto Floating ditto, ... ... 951 12 10
	Balance of Cash in Secretary's hand, ... ... 65 8 6
	2,017 5 4
	Rs. 4,163 7 4
ance, ... ... ... ... 2,017 5 4	Rs. 4,163 7 4

1

*Cash Abstract from 1st May, 1866 to 30th April, 1867.*

CR.

ance on 30th April, 1866, brought ward, ... ... Rs. 2,017 5 4	By Agents' Salaries, ... ... Rs. 2,265 0 0
ations, ... ... 50 0 0	,, Peons' wages, ... ... 84 0 0
scriptions, ... ... 977 0 0	,, Stationery, ... ... 5 12 6
es, ... ... 1,506 0 0	,, Printing and Advertising, ... ... 22 0 0
rest on Fixed Deposit of Rs. 1,000 to Oriental Bank for 1 year and 9 days, ... ... 52 9 8	,, Stamps and Postage, ... ... 5 13 0
to on Floating Deposit account- current on 30th June, 1866, ... ... 3 6 9	,, Petty Charges and Sundries, ... ... 12 9 0
to on 31st Dec., 1866, ... ... 3 6 3	,, Law Expenses, ... ... 16 0 0
	2,421 2 6
	Balance in Oriental Bank Fixed Depo- sit account, ... ... 1,000 0 0
	Ditto Floating ditto, ... ... 399 9 6
	Balance of Cash in Secretary's hand, ... ... 799 0 0
	2,198 9 6

Balance on 30th April, 1868, brought forward,	Rs.	2,198	9	6
Donations, ...	... 100	0	0	
Subscriptions, ...	... 304	0	0	
Fines, ...	... 1,018	10	0	
Interest on Fixed Deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Oriental Bank, for 1 year and 4 days,	... 50	8	9	
	<u>1,473</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>	

Rs. 3,671 12 3

Balance, ...	... 1,424	2	8
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Rs. 3,671 12 3

*Cash Abstract from 1st May to 31st December, 1868.*

Balance on 30th April, 1868, brought forward,	Rs.	1,424	2	8
Donations, ...	... 562	0	0	
Subscriptions, ...	... 918	0	0	
Fines, ...	... 976	0	0	
	<u>2,456</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	

Rs. 3,880 2 8

Balance, ...	... 1,864	0	3
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Rs. 3,880 2 8

By Agents' Salaries,	Rs.	1,635	0	0
“ Writers and Peons' wages, ...	... 123	0	0	
“ Stationery, ...	... 3	6	0	
“ Printing, ...	... 153	8	6	
“ Translation of Prize Essay, by “Ali quis.” ...	... 75	0	0	
“ Stamps and Postages, ...	... 11	1	2	
“ Petty Charges and Sundries, ...	... 15	3	3	
	<u>2,016</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	
“ Balance in Oriental Bank. Fixed Deposit account, ...	... 1,000	0	0	
“ Ditto Floating ditto, ...	... 864	0	3	
	<u>1,864</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	

Rs. 3,671 12 3

*Calcutta, 31st December, 1868.*

Rs. 3,880 2 8

COLESWORTHHEY GRANT,  
*Honorary Secretary and Treasurer*

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**For 1866-67.**

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The Hon'ble Sir Cecil Beadon, Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, ...	...    ...	50    0    0
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Baboo Doorga Churn Law, ...	...    ...	10    0    0
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Baboo Heeralall Seal, ...	...    ...	100    0    0
Major Malleson, ...	...    ...	16    0    0
The Hon'ble W. Grey, Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, ...	...    ...	50    0    0
J. A. Crawford, Esq., C. S., ...	...    ...	32    0    0
W. L. Atkinson, Esq., ...	...    ...	20    0    0
H. Woodrow, Esq., M. A., ...	...    ...	20    0    0
Colonel C. Herbert, ...	...    ...	12    0    0

**For 1867-68.**

His Excellency Sir John M. Lawrence, K. C. B., Viceroy and Governor-General, ...	...    ...	100    0    0
The Hon'ble W. Grey, Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, ...	...    ...	50    0    0
The Ven'ble ...	...    ...	

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A. H. Blechynden, Esq.,	...	10 0 0	
Baboo Heeralall Seal,	...	100 0 0	
Messrs. Lyall, Rennie and Co.,	...	50 0 0	
T. H. Cowie, Esq.,	...	50 0 0	
Messrs. Schoene Kilburn and Co.,	...	100 0 0	
Messrs. Grindlay and Co.,	...	32 0 0	
J. Skinner, Esq.,	...	20 0 0	
H. Knowles, Esq.,	...	50 0 0	
Messrs. Wattenbach, Heilgers and Co.,	...	50 0 0	
Messrs. Gisborne and Co.,	...	50 0 0	
Baboo Doorga Churn Law,	...	10 0 0	
Manickjee Rustomjee, Esq.,	...	25 0 0	
H. Woodrow, Esq., M. A.,	...	20 0 0	
Charles Martin, Esq.,	...	20 0 0	
R. B. Mackay, Esq.,	...	32 0 0	
D. A. Smith, Esq.,	...	32 0 0	
Baboo Taracknath Poramanick,	...	25 0 0	
Messrs. Apear and Co.,	...	16 0 0	
The Hon'ble Wm. Markby,	...	16 0 0	
John F. Ogilvy, Esq.,	...	50 0 0	
Messrs. Playfair, Duncan and Co.,	...	32 0 0	
Baboo Romanath Tagoor,	...	16 0 0	
Messrs. Ralli Brothers,	...	50 0 0	
Baboo Jotendro Mohun Tagoor,	...	25 0 0	
R. T. Allan, Esq.,	...	25 0 0	
Dr. J. B. Barry,	...	25 0 0	
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Messrs. Ashburner and Co.,	...	50 0 0	
Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co.,	...	32 0 0	
C. Menelas, Esq.,	...	30 0 0	
Messrs. Ralli and Mavrojani,	...	25 0 0	
Messrs. E. E. Petrocochino and Co.,	...	25 0 0	
J. C. Banziger, Esq.,	...	25 0 0	
G. C.,	...	5 0 0	
Colonel H. W. Norman, C. B.,	...	20 0 0	
The Hon'ble David Cowie,	...	25 0 0	
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.,	...	20 0 0	
The Hon'ble John Strachey, C. S.,	...	20 0 0	
The Hon'ble M. T. Shaw Stewart,	...	20 0 0	
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. Jackson,	...	16 0 0	
Colonel M. Turnbull,	...	32 0 0	
Thos. Newman, Esq. a supply of the Animal's Friend Almanack for 1869. mounted. For Schools.			

#### NEW DONORS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

#### For 1869.

H. H. Prince Ghulam Mohummed.  
The Hon'ble C. P. Hobhouse, C. S.  
The Hon'ble Sir Henry M. Durand, K. C. S. I., C. B., Col., R. E.  
The Hon'ble Sir Dero Bhaw Singh. K. C. S. I., Maharajah of Bulrampore.

## LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS,

**And Suggestions for the Guidance of those who may desire to prosecute persons guilty of Cruelty to Animals.**

### ACT No. I. of 1869.

**PASSED BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.**

*(Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 28th January, 1869, and of the Governor-General on the 1st March, 1869.)*

#### **An Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.**

**WHEREAS** it is expedient to make provision for the prevention of cruelty to animals: It is enacted as follows:—

- I. The word “animal” shall be taken to mean any domestic Interpretation of “ani- or tamed quadruped, or any domestic mal” or tamed bird.
- II. Every person who shall cruelly and wantonly beat, ill- Penalty on cruelty to animals. treat, abuse, torture, overdrive, or over- load, or cause to be beaten, ill-treated, abused, tortured, overdriven, or overladen, any animal, shall be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred Rupees.
- III. Every person who shall incite any quadrupeds or birds, whether domestic or wild, to fight, or Penalty on baiting ani- mals, or inciting them to fight. shall bait any animal, or shall aid or shall abet any one in so doing, shall be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty Rupees.
- IV. Every person who shall wilfully and knowingly permit Penalty on permitting diseased animals to go at large or die in public. any animal, of which he may be owner, to go at large in any public street, road, places, or thoroughfare, while such animal is affected with contagious or infectious disease, or shall wilfully permit any diseased or disabled animal, of which he may be owner, to die in any public street, road, or thoroughfare, shall be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred Rupees.

- V. Every person who shall employ or cause to be employed Penalty on employing animal unfit for labor. in any work or labor, any animal which, in consequence of any disease, infirmity, wounds, or sores, is unfit to be so employed, shall be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty Rupees.

VI. All complaints of offences against the provisions of this Act, ~~Trial of offences in Cal-~~ alleged to have been committed in the ~~cutta.~~ Town of Calcutta, shall be heard and determined in a summary way by some Police Magistrate of Calcutta.

VII. Every charge of an offence against the provisions of this ~~Trial of offences out of~~ Act, alleged to have been committed out ~~Calcutta.~~ of Calcutta, may be heard and determined by any Officer authorized to exercise any of the powers of a Magistrate in the place in which such offence may be alleged to have been committed, and the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply to the trial of every such charge.

VIII. Section LXVII of Act IV of 1866, and Clause 16 of ~~Repeal of Clauses.~~ Section XL of Act II of 1866, respectively, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, are hereby repealed.

IX. This Act shall extend to the Town of Calcutta, and to the ~~Limit of Act.~~ Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta, as defined by any Notification under Section I of the said Act II of 1866.

X. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, ~~Power to extend Act.~~ by an order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to extend this Act to any city, town, station, bazar, cantonment, village, district, or portion of a district, to be mentioned and defined in such order; and from time to time, by any order published as aforesaid, to revoke, vary, amend, or alter any such order.

AMONGST other provisions, the present enactment, it will be seen, applies to the cruel beating, ill-treating, abusing, torturing, overdriving or overloading of any animal; and also its employment whilst in any condition of disease, infirmity, or wounds, rendering it unfit to be so employed.

Under these heads will prominently fall the numerous cases of urging on bullocks by twisting their tails, or other similar torture; yoking them to hackeries with heavy loads while their necks are in a raw and wounded state; driving galled hacks; striking horses and other animals over the head, or in any other inhuman manner; loading conveyances which any animal has to draw with a weight beyond its power, and the like.

Under this Act *owners* of cattle who send them abroad to labour in a wounded or other unfitting condition, are, it will be observed, responsible for the Cruelty thus inflicted, and can be proceeded against by Summons.

In reference to Sections 3rd and 4th, it is not the intention of this Society to seek the enforcement of the law in other than aggravated and wanton cases of its infringement, until such time shall have elapsed as may be sufficient to give full publicity to its existence, and to afford a fair and just warning against its violation.

The extension of this Act beyond Calcutta, in accordance with the power vested in the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, must necessarily be the work of time; but in the interim it is earnestly hoped that Suburban and Mofussul Magistrates and friends will not relax in their co-operation, but be assured that the moral force of their persuasion and displeasure, will exercise an influence for good largely compensative for all which, during a brief season, may be wanting through the absence of legislative measures, and Penal forfeitures.

**IN THE CALCUTTA POLICE ACT, IV of 1866, Clause 10 of Section LXVI, and Clause 11 of Section XL, of the SUBURBAN ACT, II. of 1866,** though not framed with humanitarian views, are not the less operative to that end. The noisy wheels so discordant to men's ears do but loudly proclaim the cruelty imposed on beasts' backs, and the provision is not more a remedy for a nuisance than to a large degree a mitigation of needless and painful labour. The prohibited offence is—

**"Driving a Hackery or cart with insufficiently greased wheels."**

And the penalty is a fine not exceeding 50 Rs.

#### **IN THE MOFUSSIL.**

Of the GENERAL POLICE ACT, V of 1861, of the Council of India, Section XXXIV has been extended to above 29 Towns in various districts of Bengal, and to upwards of 200 Towns in the N. W. Provinces, Central India, Hyderabad assigned Districts, and British Burmah. This Enactment renders liable to arrest "without a warrant," and a fine of 50 Rs. or to imprisonment—

**"Any person who wantonly or cruelly beats, tortures, or abuses any animal."**

The "STAGE CARRIAGE ACT," XVI of 1861, continues in force, and Section IX. therein declares as follows:—

**IX. "Any person who shall Cruelly beat, ill-treat, over-drive, abuse, torture, or cause or procure to be Cruelly beaten, ill-treated, over-driven, abused, or tortured, any horse employed in drawing, or harnessed to any Stage Carriage, or who shall harness to or drive in any stage carriage any horse which, from sickness, age, wounds, or other cause, is unfit to be driven in such Stage Carriage, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine not exceeding One Hundred Rupees."**

The attention of Mofussil Magistrates, and of all travellers and residents throughout India, is therefore earnestly directed to the power, thus placed in their hands, to protect those who cannot protect themselves from the infliction of cruelty.

### FORM OF BEQUEST.

To those benevolent persons who may be disposed to become Benefactors by Will to this Society, the following form of Bequest is respectfully suggested :—

*I give and bequeath, the sum of ..... Rupees to be paid out of such part of my personal estate as can be lawfully applied for that purpose unto the Treasurer for the time being of a Society, established in Calcutta in 1862, called or known as "THE CALCUTTA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS," to be at the disposal of the Committee for the time being of the said Society, in aid of its objects; and I do hereby direct and declare that the Receipt of the Secretary and Treasurer for the time being of the said Society, for the said Legacy, shall be a sufficient discharge to my Executors for the same."*

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### SUN PROTECTOR FOR HORSES.

The Committee, having for some time contemplated the subject of a Protection for Horses working and standing in the sun, are pleased to find the desideratum in a great measure met by an invention introduced by Mr. Mead of Calcutta; and feel it their duty, in the interests of humanity to Animals in India, to bring to notice, and commend for adoption that gentleman's "Sun Protector" for sale of which Messrs. Hunter & Co., Veterinary Surgeons of Calcutta, are the Agents.

The Committee, however, would observe that the "Protector" admits of considerable improvement; the covering given to the head and upper portion of the neck, though very important, requires to be extended over the whole spine, for though sun stroke principally affects the region covered by the "Protector" the *cause* is not thus localized. An extension of Mr. Mead's plan is therefore suggested by the addition of two other shields, one a neck protector, and the other a defence for the loins, all of which could be very easily fitted and worn.

The lightness of material, (Sola,) and the simplicity of construction, are greatly in favour of the general adoption of this protection as a means of safety to the lives of valuable Horses, and a source of relief to them, a protection which commands itself on the grounds alike of policy and humanity.

The annexed sketch will serve to illustrate the nature of the protector, and its proposed improvements, and perhaps stimulate the ingenious and humane to discuss its merits and elicit suggestions upon the subject.

By order of the Committee,  
C. GRANT, Hon. Secy.









CALCUTTA SOCIETY  
FOR THE  
PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

R E P O R T

FOR THE YEARS

1868 TO 1873.

CALCUTTA:

PRINTED BY G. H. ROUSE, BAPTIST MISSION PRESS.  
1874.



# CALCUTTA SOCIETY

FOR THE

## PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

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HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. BARON NORTHBROOK OF STRATTON,  
G. M. S. I. VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

### Vice-Patron.

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### President.

THE HONOURABLE W. MARKBY, M. A.,  
JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, CALCUTTA.

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HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA-RAJAH OF BURDWAN.  
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM.  
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THE HON. RAJAH ROMANAUGH TAGORE.	
THE HON. RAJAH JOTINDRA MOHUN TAGORE.	
MOONSHEE AMEER ALI, KHAN BAHADOOR.	
KUMAR HARENDRD, KRISHNA, ROY BAHADOOR.	

Honorary Veterinary Surgeon.—J. SHERRIFF, ESQ., M. R. C. V. S.

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.—COLESWORTHHEY GRANT, ESQ.



## OBJECTS AND PLANS OF THE SOCIETY.

This Society commands itself to the support and co-operation of the community on the following catholic grounds:—

I. Its special object:—The prevention of cruel and improper treatment of Animals, and the amelioration of their condition generally throughout India. The means to this end are:—

1. The Agency of paid European officers, whose duty it is, in the City to watch, warn, and threaten, or prosecute, as needful, all persons found guilty of inhumanity to animals.\*

2. The distribution of printed papers in the Bengalee, Oordoo, and English languages, warning the heartless, instructing the ignorant, and providing all with information and useful hints respecting the treatment of their dumb labourers.

3. The circulation of papers in English amongst the European and educated native community, furnishing information as to the Law throughout India, and the means at their disposal for punishing the wantonly cruel, and holding a check upon brutal inhumanity.

4. Inviting information and suggestions from all who are interested in the cause of civilization throughout India respecting any barbarous practices, whether arising from cruelty or ignorance, over which this Society may be thought able to exercise any influence towards the improvement of the treatment and condition of labouring and domestic animals.

5. The introduction into Schools and elsewhere, of Books, or Tracts in English and the vernacular, "calculated to impress on youth the duty of humanity towards the inferior animals."

6. Seeking the aid of the Pulpit—the Press, and all public Instructors in advocating the principles and objects of this Society, having in view the promotion of humanity towards the animal creation.

II. Its important share and influence as an agent in the education of the people,—the cultivation of those merciful impulses which tend to the growth of humanity, and "prevention of cruelty"—to man.†

Towards these ends the moral support and co-operation of the community are not less sought than its pecuniary aid to meet the varied expences incidental to the Society's operations, the extent and utility of which, in a field so wide, can only be limited by the extent of means at command.

Communications and contributions will be thankfully received by the Secretary on behalf of the Committee.

\* The number of prosecutions by the Society, from its commencement in 1862 to the present time, has extended to upwards of 10,000 Cases.

† "I look at this Society as constituted, not merely for the purpose of protecting the brute creation from wanton cruelty, but also as constituted for the purpose of protecting human Society from the manifold evil effects which result from the indulgence of habits of cruelty towards animals."

*Address of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's.  
Annual Meeting of the Royal Society for Prev. of Cruelty to Animals, London.*

### Agents of the Society.

W. H. GIBSON. RICHARD GRADY. MATTHEW MORTON.

### Hon. Agents.

MR. T. A. MENDES. BABOO SURRETH CHUNDER GHOSE.



# REPORT.

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The Committee of this Society have to record and to mourn the loss both of its noble and generous Patron, Lord Mayo, whose untimely end threw over India so deep a gloom, and their much loved President the Venerable Archdeacon Pratt. Universal grief created by the former of these events has long ago found vent in channels more suited for its expression than the pages of this Report; and sorrow for the latter, with an honouring testimonial to the eminent worth and virtues of so distinguished a man, also found fitting place in the official organ of the Government, and concluded in words to which there were none in India to whom his name was known, whose hearts did not confirmingly respond :—

“The Governor-General in Council feels assured that the death of the Venerable Archdeacon Pratt will be mourned by the entire Christian Community in India.”\*

The greatness of his mind was equalled by the goodness of his heart, and amiability of his disposition, and hence, in the zeal of his humanity, he was to this Society an invaluable President and friend.

With this tribute of respect and gratitude to those who have passed away, the Committee have now the gratification to an-

\* India Gazette Extraordinary, January 11th, 1873.

nounce that the influential and valued Patronage of the Viceroy has been restored by His Excellency Lord Northbrook having most kindly consented to become the Patron of the Society.

During the four years which have elapsed since the publication of its last Report, the labours of the Society have continued to illustrate the sad prevalence of animal suffering in this City, and the continued need of the merciful interference of an Institution framed for the exposure of the wrongs, and vindication of the rights of those mute sufferers whose helplessness appeals so eloquently to every just and generous mind.

Of the extent of that suffering, some idea, however imperfect, will be formed from the fact that during the past four years the convictions for cruelty to animals obtained by the officers of this Society before the Magistrates of the Northern and Southern Divisions of Calcutta, have amounted to 3,945. To this number have to be added upwards of 107 cases prosecuted during the past six months by the Honorary Agent, Baboo Surruth Chunder Ghose, making a total of 4,052, or an average of above one thousand in the year. Besides these, numerous other cases have been prosecuted by Mr. Mendes, Honorary Agent, who has kept no record, and by officers of the Police, and private persons, to all of whom the warm thanks of the Committee are cordially tendered.

The punishment inflicted has been exclusively by fines, which, during the year 1869, amounted to Rs. 821, but, as will be seen by reference to the accounts, have since then considerably increased.

The Cash Abstract up to the end of March of the present year, shews a balance in favour of the Society of Rs. 2,322, of which Rs. 1000 is a fixed Deposit in the Bank at four per cent. interest.

Against the available balance, or Rs. 1,322, many and increasing demands for important purposes must necessarily leave the Society still dependent on the continuance of that liberal support which its friends have hitherto so kindly accorded.

The continued heavy sum of convictions now reported will not, it is hoped, be thought to indicate any failure in the labours of the Society to *prevent cruelty*. It is explainable simply by the increasing traffic of our city, and the vigilance and greater experience of the Agents in detecting cases of animals being driven with wounds concealed under the harness or yoke, or disguised with mud and plaster.

Notwithstanding this sad display of animal suffering, the Committee can confidently appeal to the evidence of those who remember the state of the Street Cattle ten years back, when animals without wounds were, it is believed, the exception to the rule, as to their comparative condition, generally, at the present time.

Of the total number of convictions above named, 1,775 have been for the maltreatment of *Hack Horses*, and the remainder, or 2,277, for cruelty to the most grossly abused of animals in this city,—draught Bullocks; cruelty which may almost exclusively be chargeable to the crying evil of *overburthening*,—an evil over which this Society can exercise little or no control until the principle be admitted that it is better that five bullocks should be a trifle under-weighted, than that five hundred should be most oppressively *overburthened*. How undeniable this oppression, and unavoidable the conclusion as to the effects, may be gathered from the fact that out of some 12,000 bullocks labouring in Calcutta, nearly five per cent. are annually found in that state in which they are produced as witnesses to their own wrongs.

'The cruelty, therefore, it will be seen does not consist in the mere exhausting strain of bearing and of dragging an inordinate burthen, amounting in many cases to more than one ton in weight, (which is cruel enough), but in the consequent gall wounds under the yoke, the perpetual beating and goading, the wrenching of tails, and other abuses of the unfortunate, half skeleton animals by the drivers, in order to satisfy either their own impatience, or the demands of their masters to accomplish a given number of trips within an unreasonable time.

The Committee can only indulge the hope that the Government may yet be led to believe that to define a reasonable and merciful weight to be imposed on our dumb labourers is not less practicable than to fix the number of passengers to be carried in a ticca carriage, or a dinghee, irrespective of the power or size of the horses in the one case, or the strength of the boat in the other.

In illustration of the sympathy which this subject has excited, not only in European circles, from whence lengthy and earnest appeals have been made, but in the minds of the Native Community, and how earnestly they desire a reform, which it might be thought their interests would rather tend to oppose, the Committee have the satisfaction to state that since the issue of their last Report, they have received from the merchants of the Burra Bazar and its neighbourhood, an appeal to this Society, urging its efforts for the *suppression of overburthening*. This appeal was signed by upwards of One hundred merchants, and other gentlemen of the Native Community, and also by the heads of two or three Christian firms.

A subject more painful in character must here be referred to, though only briefly dwelt upon,—the slaughtering of Cattle for food. The subject is one which beyond all others has occupied,

and demands the most serious attention of the Committee, as it has already engaged that of men of science and humanity in Europe. In 1871, an appeal was made to the Lieut.-Governor on the subject, but for reasons requiring no present notice, the appeal failed. The matter is now reserved until remonstrances and appeals can be made efficient by the submission of suggestions for remedies, that may be as *practical* as they are *urgent*.

Another and similarly painful question is also under earnest enquiry :—the manner in which the unhappy pariah, dogs are destroyed in our streets has occasioned the most pressing remonstrances from humane correspondents, and calls from the Magisterial Bench upon the Society to take action in the matter. An appeal to the scientific gentlemen of Calcutta having been made for suggestions upon the subject, and kindly responded to, the Committee are hopeful that measures will now very shortly be submitted for adoption, in order to bring these cruelties to an end, and relieve the public eye from a disgusting and demoralizing spectacle.

Against the brutality of wrenching and dislocating Bullocks' tails so commonly practised in Calcutta, preliminary measures have been taken by the free circulation of a printed warning in the Bengalee and Oordoo languages. After a reasonable time for its publication, this will be followed by the prosecution of offenders before the Magistrates.

Another cruel practice against which quiet measures have long been tried in vain, is that of carrying animals, particularly Fowls of every kind, slung by the legs head downwards. Self-interest alone might have been supposed sufficiently effective to prevent this practice, as it is one, admittedly, not only (in

the opinion of eminent medical authority in this city)\* extremely cruel, but injurious to the consumers of the flesh of such animals, which under the effects of torture, is declared to be in a diseased or unwholesome state. The practice is a penal offence in England and America, and with consent of the Magistrates of Calcutta to entertain cases brought before them for prosecution, the strictest measures will, after the circulation of a printed warning and a reasonable time, be enforced for its suppression.

With the view, however, of preventing these measures from creating needless annoyance, or inconvenience, and also of rendering an intended appeal to the public practical in character, a means by which Fowl of every kind can be carried in a humane manner has been devised, consisting of a simple net, with basket bottom. These nets will shortly be found available at a very small cost in the Dhurrumtollah and Turret Markets.

A subject of deep interest in the minds of all sympathizers in the objects of this Society has long occupied the attention of the Committee, and six months ago resulted in an appeal being addressed to the Chairman of the Justices for provision of *Water Troughs* for the unfortunate and parched animals that now traverse the streets of this city without the power of obtaining one drop of water to slake their thirst. The appeal

\* "I think the plan of carrying fowls suspended by the feet is barbarous, and ought to be prevented—if necessary, by Legislative enactment. When fowls are so carried over prolonged periods of time, the process must cause considerable pain and distress. During the intense heat of a summer sun in the tropics, this pain, doubtless, often amounts to agony. I suggest that there would be no difficulty in getting fowls brought to market in properly constructed baskets."

*From Joseph Ewart, Esquire, M. D., Professor of Physiology, Medical College, and Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital.*

was accompanied by a drawing, shewing a design for an addition to the present stand pipes which should simply economize the abundant waste water by carrying it into a pair of cattle troughs. To this appeal, the Committee regret to report that no reply has yet been received. Whilst, however, in England, where a special "Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association" exists, and is zealously fostered, and nobly presided over, and in other cold climates also, water is provided for cattle and animals in the streets, it is not believed possible that this most crying want in a tropical city will much longer go unheeded. The Committee are not without hope that the generous example set by the Maharajah of Vizieragram in the distant city of London by the bestowal of a Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough in one of its populous districts, may suggest to some of the wealthy and generous nobles of India, some similar oriental and humane gifts in this the thirstier clime of their own land. Such gifts bestowed in places where our municipal arrangements do not reach, would be mercies indeed to the animal world around them, and confer enduring honour on the Donors' names.

With the view not only of familiarizing the people amongst whom this Society labours, with the existence, nature, and penalties of the Law under which cruelty to animals is punished, and thus avoiding the probable charge of an unjust omission, the Committee have resolved on the publication of the Law in the *Bengalee, Oordoo, Hindee, Goosratee, Tamil, Telugu* and *Burmese Languages*. Not only are very many of the people, who speak and read these languages, living within this city, but the intended publicity will, it is hoped, be the means of disseminating a wholesome knowledge of the principles and objects of the Society beyond its own immediate centre, and probably encourage and aid humane persons in other parts of India to take up the good work.

'It is indeed with regret that this Society has to report itself still to be the sole representative in this way of the rights and claims of the animal world in all Asia. On several occasions, the hopes of the Committee have been raised that some outside fruit of their labours would have been exhibited by the establishment of branch, or sister Societies in different parts of this vast land.

Applications for information and guidance have been received from Madras, Allahabad, Ahmedabad, and elsewhere, but no results have yet followed. The Committee, however, do not despair. Gentlemen in other parts of the country, zealous in the cause, are still in communication with the Society on the subject, and hope therefore is still encouraged of some hearty effort ere long shewing signs of fruition. The field is gigantic, "but the labourers are few" indeed.

There are, it has been estimated, some twenty five million of Horses in *Asia*, of which no small proportion would be found in *India*. If the number of horned cattle no more than doubled that proportion, and if of the lesser animals only a similar proportion existed, there would be, in the words of an American writer, "a pretty good constituency for humane Societies," in this wide land.

The Committee have great pleasure in reporting a very gratifying accession to the strength of the Society, and its staff, in the zealous aid of Baboo Suruth Chunder Ghose, a gentleman who, having volunteered his services as an Honorary Agent to the Society, has given very substantial evidence of the zeal of his labours and the value of his influence. The importance of the latter is not shewn alone by the extensive pecuniary aid which it will be seen his efforts have brought to the funds of the Society, but in that much-desired and practical sympathy

he has excited in the minds of his own community, a sympathy which it is now hoped will grow into that active co-operation which will exhibit itself in efforts to disseminate a knowledge of the principles and commend the practice of humanity amongst the lower classes of the people, which their own gentry almost alone have it in their power to do.

The Committee have again the pleasing duty to render their grateful acknowledgments for the kind and generous support of Subscribers, and Donors to the Society which has continued to sustain the cause of justice and mercy to animals in this country.

To the Magistrates of Calcutta also, who have so consistently supported the efforts of the Agents in their labours, and vindicated the rights of dumb animals to protection from abuse, the Committee beg to tender their best thanks ; and to the gentlemen of the Press, who have so freely lent their columns and their advocacy to the interests of the Society, the Committee have also to express their great obligation.

To all these and other valued and influential friends,—to the Commissioner of Police,—the Chairman and Justices of the Peace,—to all engaged in the work, or interested in the progress of education,—particularly to those who exercise the first and highest influence over the human heart—the Ladies of the community ;—to all who would see established in youth those habits of kindness and gentleness towards the lower animals, which undeniably lie at the root of every sentiment of justice, and every principle and impulse of humanity towards man ; who would keep pace with the broad strides which civilization is everywhere making in this direction, and would, in fine, take advantage of one open door, at least, where there is no opposition, to advance the moral condition of the millions

of this vast Empire, the Committee can only repeat their earnest appeal for the continuance of that pecuniary aid, and the increase of that moral support and influence which are needful to strengthen their hands, to encourage their efforts, and carry forward the work of humanity to its full fruition.

*By order of the Committee,*  
C. GRANT,  
*Honorary Secretary.*

*2, Mission Row, Calcutta,*  
*April 14th, 1873.*

To Balance on 31st December, 1869, brought forward,.....	Rs. 1,864 0 3	By Agents' salaries, .....	Rs. 2,267 8 0
,, Donations received this year, .....	162 0 0	,, Salaries of Clerk and Peon,.....	266 0 0
,, Subscriptions ditto, .....	979 0 0	,, Stationery,.....	18 0 0
,, Fines ditto, .....	821 8 0	,, Printing, .....	105 12 0
,, Interest on fixed deposit of Rs. 1,000 in the Oriental Bank, for 1 year and 9 days, .....	51 3 9	,, Rewards, .....	5 0 0
,, Sundries,.....	0 9 0	,, Publications, Newspapers, &c.,.....	0 13 6
	<u>3,878 5 0</u>	,, Stamps and postages,.....	7 7 1
	<u>Rs. 3,878 5 0</u>	,, Petty charges and sundries, .....	33 13 9
To Balance brought down,.....	1,178 14 8	,, Balance,.....	2,699 6 4
		,, Balance,.....	1,178 14 8
		In Oriental Bank fixed deposit account, 1,000 0 0	
		Balance of floating account, .....	160 14 8
		Cash in Honorary Secretary's hand,..	18 0 0
			<u>Rs. 3,878 5 0</u>
To Balance brought down,.....	1,178 14 8	By Balance carried to 1870,.....	1,178 14 8

DR.	<i>Cash Abstract from 1st January to 31st December, 1870.</i>	CR.	
To Balance on 31st December, 1869, brought forward,.....	Rs. 1,178 14 8	By Agents' salaries,..... . . . . .	Rs. 2,020 0 0
,, Donations received this year, .....	233 0 0	,, Salaries of Clerk and Peons, .....	251 18 9
,, Subscriptions ditto, .....	949 0 0	,, Stationery,.....	8 11 0
,, Fines ditto, .....	1,135 0 0	,, Printing, .....	10 8 0
,, Interest on fixed deposit on Rs. 1,000 in the Oriental Bank, for 1 year,...	50 0 0	,, Publications, Newspapers,&c., .....	2 12 0
	<u>8,545 14 8</u>	,, Stamps and postages,.....	4 10 6
	<u>Rs. 8,545 14 8</u>	,, Petty charges and sundries, .....	47 8 6
To Balance brought down,.....	1,204 14 11	,, Balance,.....	2,340 15 9
		,, Balance,.....	1,204 14 11
		In Oriental Bank fixed deposit account, 1,000 0 0	
		Balance of floating account, .....	10 13 8
		Cash in Honorary Secretary's hand,..	194 1 8
			<u>Rs. 8,545 14 8</u>
To Balance brought down,.....	1,204 14 11	By Balance carried to 1871,.....	1,204 14 11

DR.

*Cash Abstract from 1st January to 31st December, 1871.*

CR.

To Balance on 31st December, 1870, brought forward,.....	Rs. 1,204 14 11	By Agents' salaries, .....	Rs. 2,345 0 0
,, Donations received this year, .....	285 0 0	,, Salaries of Clerks and Peons,.....	299 1 6
,, Subscriptions ditto, .....	1,061 0 0	,, Stationery, .....	13 8 0
,, Fines ditto, .....	1,431 4 0	,, Printing, .....	25 12 0
,, Interest on fixed deposit of Rs. 1,000 in the Oriental Bank, for 1 year,...	50 0 0	,, Publications, Newspapers, &c,.....	6 15 0
	3,962 2 11	,, Stamps and postages, .....	7 7 0
	Rs. 3,962 2 11	,, Petty charges and sundries, .....	18 14 0
			2,716 9 6
To Balance brought down,.....	1,245 9 5	,, Balance,.....	1,245 9 5
		In Oriental Bank fixed deposit account, 1,000 0 0	
		Balance of floating account, ..... 2 5 8	
		Cash in Honorary Secretary's hand,.. 243 3 9	
		Rs. 3,962 2 11	

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DR.

*Cash Abstract from 1st January to 31st December, 1872.*

CR.

To Balance on 31st December, 1871, brought forward,.....	Rs. 1,245 9 5	By Agents' salaries, .....	Rs. 2,280 0 0
,, Donations received this year, .....	608 0 0	,, Salaries of Clerk, Sircar, and Peons,...	369 0 0
,, Subscriptions ditto, .....	1,490 8 0	,, Stationery, .....	7 12 9
,, Fines ditto, .....	1,300 4 0	,, Printing, .....	75 10 0
,, Interest on fixed deposit of Rs. 1,000 in the Oriental Bank, for 1 year,...	50 0 0	,, Publications,.....	2 8 0
	4,694 5 5	,, Stamps and Postages,.....	6 6 2
		,, Petty charges and sundries, .....	11 13 6
			2,783 2 5
		,, Balance,.....	1,941 3 0
		In Oriental Bank fixed deposit account, 1,000 0 0	
		Balance of floating account, ..... 711 5 8	
		Cash in Honorary Secretary's hand,.. 229 13 4	
		Rs. 4,694 5 5	

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Dr.

*Cash Abstract from 1st January to 31st March, 1873.*

Cr.

To Balance on 31st December, 1872, brought forward,.....	Rs. 1,941 3 0
,, Donations received this quarter,.....	63 8 0
,, Subscriptions ditto, .....	158 0 0
,, Fines ditto, .....	887 0 0
,, Interest on fixed deposit of Rs. 1,000, for 1 year, .....	41 5 0
	<hr/> 3,091 0 0

By Agents' salaries, .....	Rs. 570 0 0
,, Salaries of Clerk, Sircars, and Peons,	126 0 0
,, Stationery, .....	11 1 6
,, Printing, .....	44 8 0
,, Reward for translating Act I. of 1869, into Tamil and Telugu, .....	10 0 0
,, Stamps and postages,.....	1 1 6
,, Petty charges and sundries, .....	6 2 0
	<hr/> 768 13 0
,, Balance,.....	2,322 3 0
In Oriental Bank fixed deposit account, 1,000 0 0	
Balance of floating account, .....	1,139 10 8
Cash in Honorary Secretary's hand,...	182 8 4

---

 Rs. 3,091 0 0
 

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To Balance brought down,..... 2,322 3 0

E. &amp; O. E.

Calcutta, 5th April, 1873.

COLLESWORTHEY GRANT,  
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

HENRY N. GRENON,

Auditor.

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Baboo Chunder Mohun Chatterjee, .....	10	0	• 0
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S. Lobb, Esq. ....	10	0	0
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	Rs.	Rs.

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" R. Scott Thomson and Co. ....	5	0	0
" Rodda and Co. ....	5	0	0
E. G. Dunbar, Esq. ....			20
" 0     0			0
Messrs. Dykes and Co. ....	5	0	0
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Messrs. Grindlay and Co. ....	32	0	0
Baboo Sham Churn Mullick,.....	32	0	0
Baboo Doorga Churn Law, .....	10	0	0
The Hon. Bullen Smith, .....	20	0	0
Dr. John Anderson, .....	20	0	0
J. L. Robertson, Esq. ....			50
" 0     0			0
J. B. Knight, Esq. ....	5	0	0
Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Co. ....	5	0	0
A. Cumming, Esq. ....	5	0	0
W. M. Benwell, Esq. ....	5	0	0
Messrs. Ralli Brothers, .....			50
" 0     0			0
E. Lindstedt, Esq. ....	12	0	0
H. Knowles, Esq. ....	50	0	0
Messrs. Playfair, Duncan and Co. ....	32	0	0
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Thos. Newman, Esq., a supply of the Animal's Friend Almanack for 1870-71-72 & '73.			

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" Ishan Chunder Mookerjee, .....		5 0 0
" Sham Chand Mitra, .....	12 0 0	
" Baney Madhub Bose and Brothers, .....	12 0 0	
" Debmah Mookerjee, .....	1 0 0	
" Kally Kissen Ghose, .....	10 0 0	
" Nobin Kisto Ghose, .....	10 0 0	
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" Gopal Chunder Bhur, .....	1 0 0	
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" Sateoury Mittra, .....	5 0 0	
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" Troylockho Mohun Shaw, .....	1 0 0	
" Behari Lall Shaw, .....	1 0 0	
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" Kissory Mohun Shaw, .....	6 0 0	
" Jodogopal Bose, .....	6 0 0	
" Surruth Chunder Ghose, .....	6 0 0	
" Jeebun Madhub Dey, .....	6 0 0	
" Chunder Nanth Bysack, .....	1 0 0	
" Cally Prosonno Ghose, .....		50 0 0
" Monmootho Nath Dey, .....	12 0 0	
" Joykissen Gangoly, .....	6 0 0	
" Debendro Nath Ghose, .....	6 0 0	
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" Mothes Chunder Ghose, .....		5 0 0
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	Yearly Subscriptions.	Donations. Rs.
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**For 1871-72.—(Continued.)**

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„ Russick Mohun Bose,.....	2 0 0	
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„ Kally Nath Mittra and Brothers, .	10 0 0	
„ Chunder Coomar Dey, .....	2 0 0	
„ Nilmadhub Mookerjee, .....	5 0 0	
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„ Monmoth Nath Dutt,.....		2 0 0
„ Jogendro Chunder Ghose,.....		2 0 0
„ Abinash Chunder Chatterjee,		1 0 0
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„ A. T. Mookerjee, .....		1 0 0
„ Nilemuli Ghose, .....		1 0 0
„ Koonjo Behary Goho, .....		1 0 0
„ Gooroo Churn Mittra, .....		1 0 0
„ Kally Churn Bose,.....	1 0 0	
„ Bhugoban Chunder Dass, .....	1 0 0	
„ Chunder Seekur Ghosal, .....	1 0 0	
„ Kally Prosonno Mittra,.....	1 0 0	
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„ Lochun Markman, .....	1 0 0	
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„ Tarneck Nath Mittra, .....	3 0 0	
„ Mohesh Chunder Chatterjee,....	2 0 0	
„ Jodoo Nath Mookerjee, .....	1 0 0	
„ Hurrish Chunder Mookerjee,....	1 0 0	
„ Deno Nath Rukhit, .....	1 0 0	
„ Hera Lall Rukhit, .....	1 0 0	
„ Surbessur Mittra, ...	1 0 0	
„ Nabin Chunder Deb, .....	4 0 0	
„ Sectaram Chatterjee, .....	1 0 0	
„ G. C. Mittra, .....	5 0 0	
„ Koylas Chunder Aich, .....	5 0 0	
„ Nogendro Chunder Ghose, .....		16 0 0

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" Protab Chunder Mullick, . . . . .	1 0 0
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L. V. — Esq. . . . .	3 0 0
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" Nilcomul Bassowary, . . . . .	1 0 0
" Preonauth Dutt, . . . . .	1 0 0
" Dwarkanauth Mookerjee, . . . . .	1 0 0
" Warris Sirdar, . . . . .	4 0 0
" Mohendro Nath Chatterjee, . . . . .	1 0 0
" Kedar Nath Ghose, . . . . .	1 0 0
" Oghore Chunder Chatterjee, . . . . .	1 0 0
" Poorno Chunder Haldar, . . . . .	3 0 0
" Rajbullub Ghose, . . . . .	1 0 0
" Deno Nath Banerjee, . . . . .	1 0 0
" Coroonamoy Mookerjee, . . . . .	1 0 0
" Olhoy Churn Mookerjee, . . . . .	1 0 0
" Gopaul Chunder Mookerjee, . . . . .	2 0 0
" Winasungsar Jani, . . . . .	1 0 0
" Sree Nath Markman, . . . . .	1 0 0
" Sham Dhone Roy, . . . . .	1 0 0
" Parbutty Churn Shooie, . . . . .	2 0 0
" Sreemunto Ghose, . . . . .	2 0 0
" Boyeonto Nath Soor, . . . . .	2 0 0
" Kally Prosonno Naug, . . . . .	1 0 0
" Sreekisto Mullick, . . . . .	1 0 0
" Anundo Gopaul Bose, . . . . .	1 0 0
" Punehainun Mookerjee, . . . . .	5 0 0
" Boly Chund Singh, . . . . .	20 0 0
" Protapa Chundra Ghosha, . . . . .	1 0 0
" Chunder Nath Naug, . . . . .	6 0 0
" Onanth Nath Dey, . . . . .	12 0 0
" Opendro Nath Bose, . . . . .	5 0 0
" Bonomally Nawis, . . . . .	2 0 0
" Bhabendro Nath Bose, . . . . .	2 0 0
" Dwarka Nath Mookerjee, . . . . .	1 0 0
" Goberdhone Ghose, . . . . .	1 0 0
" Gourghoona Das, "Purandana", . . . . .	1 0 0

		Yearly Subscriptions.	Donations.
		Rs.	Rs.
<b>For 1871-72.—(Continued.)</b>			
Baboo	Brindabup Chunder Newgy, ....	1 0 0	
	Nobin Chunder Holdan, ....	1 0 0	
"	Bakha Dass Mittra, .....		2 0 0
"	Rughoonundun Tagore, .....		2 0 0
"	Woopendro Mohun Tagore, .....		5 0 0
"	Protap Narain Bysack, .....	1 0 0	
"	Radhakissory Gossain, .....	1 0 0	
"	Nilrutton Bose, .....	6 0 0	
"	Doorga Churn Seal, .....	1 0 0	
S. A.	Shircore, Esq. ....	2 0 0	
*	* * * *	2 0 0	
Baboo	Peary Churn Sircar, ....	20 0 0	
"	Shoresh Chunder Dey, .....	3 0 0	
"	Greendro Chunder Ghose, .....		20 0 0
"	Mohendro Nath Mooketjee, ....	1 8 0	
"	Hem Chunder Dutt, .....		8 0 0
"	Khelotch Chunder Ghose, .....		20 0 0
"	Bholanath Dutt, .....	12 0 0	
"	Obhoy Churi Dutt, .....	2 0 0	
"	Debendro Nath Mittra, .....	5 0 0	
"	Beney Madhub Roorder, .....		3 0 0
"	Troylokh Mohun Daw, .....	1 0 0	
"	Bholanath Lahoory, .....	5 0 0	
"	Nemy Churn Bose, .....		2 0 0
"	Woodoy Chunder Bose, .....		2 0 0
"	Koylas Chunder Mookerjee, ....	2 0 0	
"	Pissonath Guto, .....	6 0 0	
"	Grish Chunder Singh, .....	3 0 0	
"	Gopaul Chunder Mittra, .....		8 0 0
"	Jogesh Prokash Gangooly, .....		5 0 0
"	Rajkristo Banerjee, .....		5 0 0
"	Greesh Chunder Ghose, .....	2 0 0	
"	Saroda Prosad Burrall, .....	2 0 0	
"	B. Pyne, .....	1 0 0	
"	Sham Lall Dutt, .....		5 0 0
"	Goonendro Nath Tagore, ....	50 0 0	
"	Gopaul Chunder Dutt, .....	3 0 0	
"	Nogendro Bhusan Mookerjee, ..	1 0 0	
"	Jogendro Chunder Banerjee, ....	1 0 0	
"	Shib Chunder Mullick, .....		5 0 0
"	Kally Kissen Tagore, .....	30 0 0	
"	Nonee Mohun Banerjee, .....		5 0 0
"	Nundo Lall Bose, .....	1 0 0	
"	Rajendro Lall Misser, .....		5 0 0
"	Jodoo Nath Dasg, .....	1 0 0	
"	Shib Kissen Daw, .....	4 0 0	

	Yearly Subscriptions. Rs.	Donations. Rs.
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**For 1871-72.—(Continued.)**

Baboo Jodoo Lall Mullick,	16 0 0
„ Bistoo Chunder Sircar,	2 0 0
„ Prawn Kissen Ghose,	2 0 0
„ Soobul Dass Mullick,	16 0 0
„ Behari Lall Chatterjee,	1 0 0
„ Khetter Nath Bose,	1 0 0
„ Obhoy Churn Goho,	5 0 0
„ Bhabanji Churn Goho,	5 0 0
„ Greesh Chunder Bose,	10 0 0
Comar Narendro Kissen,	16 0 0
Baboo Hurrish Chunder Bose,	1 0 0
„ Greesh Chunder Ghose,	2 0 0
„ Gopal Chunder Mookerjee,	5 0 0
„ Dolegobind Roy,	1 0 0
„ Suttish Chunder Dey,	0 8 0
„ Jogendro Narain Deb,	10 0 0
„ Prosunno Chunder Kurmokar,	1 0 0
„ Bunkoo Behari,	1 0 0
„ Butto Kristo Dutt,	1 0 0
„ Bhola Nath Dey,	1 0 0
„ Sree Nath Dutt,	1 0 0
Messrs. B. K. Dutt and Co.	4 0 0
Baboo Jogendro Narain Ghose,	2 0 0
„ Jogendro Narain Mookerjee,	1 0 0
„ Gopal Kisto Ghose,	1 0 0
„ Kally Churn Dass,	1 0 0
„ Prosunno Coomar Mitter,	1 0 0
„ Jodoo Nath Banerjee,	1 0 0
„ Nobo Gopaul Ghose,	1 0 0
„ Jogessur Gangooly,	2 0 0
„ Gungadhuur Chatterjee,	1 0 0
„ Bustom Churn Dey,	4 0 0
„ Brojo Behary Bose,	1 0 0
„ Prawn Kissen Ghose,	1 0 0
„ Nobo Coomar Mookerjee,	5 0 0
G. H. W. Conroy, Esq.	5 0 0
C. Middleton, Esq.	1 0 0
Messrs. Khetter Nath Ghose & Brothers,	10 0 0
Baboo Annoda Persad Mookerjee,	5 0 0
„ Surruh Chunder Mookerjee,	2 0 0
„ Sittaram Dey,	2 0 0
„ Isser Chunder Sen,	1 0 0
„ Cally Churn Bose,	1 0 0
„ Doorga Churn Law,	8 0 0

## PROCEEDINGS.

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Abstract of Proceedings at a General Meeting of the Society held at the Metcalfe Hall on Monday, the 14th April, 1873. Colonel Montague J. Turnbull in the Chair. Resolutions:—

1.—That the Report now read be received, adopted, and printed at the discretion of the Committee for circulation.

2.—That the best thanks of the Committee and of this Meeting be conveyed to His Excellency Lord Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor-General, for his kindness in having consented to become the Patron of this Society.

3.—That the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal be solicited to honour the Society by becoming its Vice-Patrons.

4.—That with the view of strengthening the highest of all influences in favour of the aims and objects of this Association, the Committee be requested through the Secretary to solicit from such Ladies as may be willing to serve the interests of the Society, and represent the sympathy of the Lady community of Calcutta in its objects, that they will be pleased to honour the Society by permitting their names to be enrolled as Patronesses.

5.—That the Honourable Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I., be solicited to accept the office of President to this Society, vacant by the death of the Venerable Archdeacon Pratt.

6.—That the following gentlemen be invited to accept the office of its Vice-Presidents:—Colonel M. J. Turnbull, J. A. Crawford, Esquire, C. S., R. B. Chapman, Esquire, C. S., Dr. Norman Cheviers, His Highness the Maharajah of Burdwan, His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram, W. S. Atkinson, Esquire, M. A., Director of Public Instruction, J. C. Murray, Esquire, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and J. B. Knight, Esquire, J. P. Master of the Trades Association.

7.—That the following gentlemen be solicited to join the Committee of this Society:—

The Revd Jas. Ross, Joseph Ewart, M. D., H. Woodrow, M. A., Hugh A., Brown, George O'Donnell, H. N. P. Grant, and Omesh Chunder Dutt, Esquires, Baboo Suruth Chunder Ghose, the Hon'ble Rajah Romanath Tagore, the Hon'ble Jotendro Mohun Tagore, and Baboo Subaldass Mullick, and that the following gentlemen be pleased to continue in office as Members of Committee:—

The Revd. Jas. Long, the Revd. J. D. Don, A. H. Blechynden, Alex. Smith, C. S., Peary Chund Mittra, James Bruce, Mumekjee Rustamjee, T. A. Apear, Esquires, Baboo Heera Lall Seal, the Hon'ble Moulvie Abdool Lateef Khan Bahadoor, Kumar Harendar Krishna Rai Bahadoor, and Moonshee Umeer Aliee Khan Bahadoor.

That the Hon. Secretary convey the thanks of this Meeting to Baboo Suruth Chunder Ghose, for his much valued and zealous labours in behalf of this Society;—also to Mr. J. Sheriff, Hon. Veterinary Surgeon to the Society, and Mr. H. N. Grenon as Auditor of the Accounts; and that to the Parent or Royal Society of London for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for the encouraging aid and services at all times rendered to this Society, and to the numerous other Associations, British, American, and foreign, for their much valued and instructive publications and reports so kindly forwarded, the warm acknowledgement of this Society be returned.

9.—The thanks of the Meeting were accorded to Mr. Grant for his labours as Honorary Secretary to the Society, and to Colonel Turnbull for his services in the chair.

## PROCEEDINGS.

### *Abstract of Proceedings of the Meeting of September 4th, 1873.*

Letters laid before the Meeting.—1. From the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop, kindly consenting to become Vice-Patron of the Society.—From all the Gentlemen invited to become Vice-Presidents and Members of Committee, expressing compliance with the invitation.

Read Letter from the Honourable Sir Richard Temple, returning thanks for the proposal to nominate him President of the Society; conveying the assurance of his fullest sympathy in the work of the Association, but expressing regret that the shortness of his time in India and his public duties leaving him so little leisure to devote to its affairs, compelled him to forego the honour.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the recommendation of the Committee, that the Honourable W. Marksby be solicited to accept the office of President to the Society vacant by the death of the Ven. Archdeacon Pratt, be adopted, and that the Honorary Secretary be requested to address that gentleman accordingly.

2. That the following Gentlemen, actively representing the Royal and several of the home and continental Societies, be invited to enter into relationship with this Society by being pleased to accept Honorary Membership; and that the Secretary be requested to address those Gentlemen, inviting them to honour the Society accordingly:—

JOHN COLAM, ESQ., Secretary, Royal Society for P. C. A. London.

HENRY BERGH, ESQ.,—President, American Society P. C. A. New York.

GEORGE ANGEL, ESQ.,—President, Massachusetts Society, P. C. A. Boston.  
M. M. VALETTE—President—Société Protectrice des Animaux—Paris.

ALEXANDER BROWN, ESQ., Secretary—Scottish Society, P.C.A., Edinburgh.

ROBERT BOAG, ESQ.

WILLIAM H. PATTERSON, ESQ., Secretaries—Belfast Society P.C. A. Belfast.

DR. DANIEL RUDOLPH WARBURG, Secretär des Thierschutz-Vereins, Hamburg.

J. E. C. VAN MANEN, ESQ., Secretary, Society, P. C. A. at the Hague.

DR KURTON, Secretar des Berliner Thierschutz-Vereins, Berlin.

HERR CARL PAQUET, Seccetar (K. K. Strafhaus Director) Graz, Austria.

M. EUGENE DE BUDE, Secrétaire de la Société Genevoise, pour la Protection des Animaux. Genève.

Also,—

The Government Inspectors of Schools in India.

No Report having been issued since 1868, earlier opportunity has not been afforded for the pleasure of renewing the election in 1871 of the following Nobleman and Gentlemen as Hon. Members of this Society:—

THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS CARLO, BARON DE PASCOTINI, President della Società Zoofila Triestina.

SIGNOR LUCCA PELLEGIRNI, Captain, Inspector of Commerce, Trieste.

SIGNOR ARRIGO HORTES, Doctor of Laws, &c., &c., &c. Trieste.

SIGNOR GIANELLE ANTONIO, President of the Executive Section for the Protection of Animals, Trieste.

SIGNOR MATTEA CHINCHELLA, Direttore Segretario Generale della Società Zoofila Triestina.

8. That consequent on the intended early return to India of Dr. Norman Chevers, Arthur Grote, Esq., C. S., or Dr. Frederick J. Mouat, be asked to represent this Society at the International Congress of all the Societies to be held in London in 1874.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

—The warm acknowledgments of the Society are tendered to the several Societies and gentlemen by whom the following valued, and instructive Reports, and other publications, have been so kindly forwarded :—

“The Animal World,”—from the Roy. Soc. P. C. A. London. Monthly. From its commencement.

Bulletin de la Société Protectrice des Animaux, Recconnue d'utilité publique. Paris. Monthly. 1869-70-71-72 and 73.

“Our Dumb Animals,”—from the Massachusetts S. P. C. A. Boston, 1868-69-70-72 and 73.

Reports of the American Society P. C. A. New York. 2nd, 4th, 6th, and 7th vols. 1868-1870-1872 and 73.

Reports of the Scottish Society for the P. C. A. 1867-68-69-70-72 and 73.

Reports of the Belfast S. P. C. A. 1870-71-72 and 73.—Together with “Abstracts of Acts of Parliament,” “Sea Birds Preservation Bill,” and “Wild Birds Protection Bill.”

A collection of the Laws of all Countries against cruelty to animals. Edited by J. E. C. Van Manen, Esq. Secretary to the S. P. C. A. at the Hague.

Bollettino della Societa Zoofila Triestina. Trieste.

Jahres-Bericht des Hamburger Thierschutz-vereins, Hamburg, 1869-70-71 and 72.

Eilster Bericht des Berliner Thierschutz-vereins, Berlin, 1867.

Reports “de la Société Génevoise pour la Protection des Animaux.” 1868-69-70 and 71. Genève.

L'Ami des Animaux. Journal illustré et mensuel; six Nos. 1873. From the same.

“Monatsblatt des Steiermarkischen Thierschutz-vereines.” Graz. Austria, 1870-72 and 73.

“Verslagen van Den Staat bereeniging tot Bescherming Van Dieren, te 's Gravenhage, 1867-68 and 1870.

Reports of the Leeds Branch of the R. S. P. C. A. for 1872.

Jahres-Bericht des Schlesischen Central-Vereins zum Schutze der Thiere. Breslau. 1870-71-72.

Bericht über die Thätigkeit des Vereins gegen Thierquälerei, zu Königsberg. Mai 1873. Königsberg in Pr.

Practical Horse Shoeing by G. Fleming, F. R. C. S., M. A. I. From Hamilton S. A. L. Hay, Esq., Edinburgh.

Third Annual Report of the Woman's Branch of the Pennsylvania S. P. C. A. Philadelphia, 1872.

Bulletin Annuel de la Société Protectrice des Animaux, d'Algiers, 1869.

On Local Anæsthesia by Ether Spray, as a means for the entire extinction of pain in operations on the inferior animals. By Ben. W. Richardson, M. A., M. D., F. R. C. P. From the Scottish Society.

Systematic Education for the Humane Treatment of animals. Letters from the Baroness Burdett Coutts, and M. De Sally. From the Soottish Society.

On the dangers and inhuman use of the check Rein. American S. P. C. A. New York.

De L'utilité d'une Exposition Internationale et permanente des produits industriels de l'Europe à San-Salvador. Par Edmond Hirschler. Marseille. From the Author.

Report of the Pinjra Poole (the Refuge for Animals) of Bombay. In Goozratee.

Resoconto Storico della Societá Torinese Protettrice degli Animali. By the Avvocato Barone Giovanni Rostagni di Bozzolo. Turin, 1873. Together with the Rules of the Society, and its "Calendario" for 1873.

Thacker's Bengal Directory for 1873. From Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co.

First and Second Annual Reports of the Victorian S. P. C. A. Melbourne, 1872 and 1873.

#### WATER TROUGHS FOR CATTLE.

It is with very great gratification the Committee have to announce that since the printing of the foregoing portion of this "Report" they have been informed that the initiative in the long coveted work of mercy to animals in our streets has been taken; two or three experimental Water Troughs, of the nature and form suggested by the Committee, having by the kindness of the Municipality been set up in different parts of the town. Experience seems to indicate the necessity of a change in the plan, by placing the Troughs at some little distance from the stand-pipes, around which the constant crowd of men appears, at present, to interfere with the approach of animals.

The Committee will therefore now take measures to have a new model trough made on a more suitable plan, and they feel confident in the hope that, when once a trough has been approved and found to answer the purpose, there will be no difficulty in getting such troughs adopted generally in the streets of Calcutta.

The Committee have to record with sorrow the further and melancholy loss of a much valued fellow member—Mr. Rowland V. Cockrell, who was unfortunately killed, on the 9th of October, by a fall with his horse down one of the Himalayan steeps near Simla.

#### FORM OF BEQUEST.

To those benevolent persons who may be disposed to become Benefactors by Will to this Society, the following form of Bequest is respectfully suggested :—

*I give and bequeath, the sum of ..... Rupees, to be paid out of such part of my personal estate as can be lawfully applied for that purpose unto the Treasurer for the time being of a Society, established in Calcutta in 1862, called or known as "THE CALCUTTA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS," to be at the disposal of the Committee for the time being of the said Society, in aid of its objects; and I do hereby direct and declare that the Receipt of the Secretary and Treasurer for the time being of the said Society, for the said Legacies, shall be a sufficient discharge to my Executors for the same."*

### "THE ANIMAL WORLD."

In the interests of the living "Animal World," the above named charming and cheap periodical is commended to the attention of all friends of the humanitarian cause. The work is published monthly by the "Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" in London, and is admirably adapted by its advocacy, correspondence, instruction, entertainment, and beautiful illustrations, to awaken and sustain an interest for both young and old in all that concerns the animal creation.—It is well fitted as a gift for Schools.

The subscription is only 2 shillings yearly in England, or Rs. 2 in Calcutta.

To those who may desire to obtain the back volumes, either in quantities, or conjointly with other subscribers, the following extract from a Circular Letter received from Mr. Colam, Secretary to the "R. S. P. C. A.," will shew that they can do so at *half price*.

"I beg to inform you that I have made arrangements with Mr. Mullan, publisher, of Belfast, to offer to our Branches and to sister Societies the above volumes, at half price, *i.e.* 15s. per dozen of 13 volumes, subjected to a considerable reduction for a large order.

"The volumes, as you are aware, contain many beautifully executed Engravings, are strongly bound in illustrated covers, and are not only calculated to further your humanitarian objects, but are also well adapted for presents, etc.; indeed, it would be impossible to buy in the book market so large and well executed a volume at less than double, perhaps treble, the price at which it is now offered to you.

"If you contemplate offering rewards for Essays, or for humanity, I would suggest the employment of these volumes for such purposes. They will be productive of much good, if presented to Hospitals, Prisons, Workhouses, Mechanics' Institutions, Working men's clubs, Railway Waiting Rooms, &c. &c."

Orders can be addressed to Messrs. G. C. Hay and Co., Booksellers, 11, Esplanade, E. Calcutta.

C. GRANT,  
*Hon. Secretary, C. S. P. C. A.*



# CALCUTTA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

## ACT I OF 1869. BENGAL COUNCIL.

(Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 28th January, 1869,  
and of the Governor-General on the 1st March, 1869.)

### An Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the prevention  
**Preamble.** of cruelty to animals; It is enacted as  
follows:—

I. The word "animal" shall be taken to mean any domestic  
**Interpretation of "ani-** or tamed quadruped, or any domestic  
mal."

II. Every person who shall cruelly and wantonly beat, ill-  
**Penalty on cruelty to** treat, abuse, torture, overdrive, or over-  
animals. load, or cause to be beaten, ill-treated,  
abused, tortured, overdriven, or overladen, any animal, shall be  
liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred Rupees.

III. Every person who shall incite any quadrupeds or birds,  
**Penalty on baiting ani-** whether domestic or wild, to fight, or  
mals, or inciting them to shall bait any animal, or shall aid or shall  
fight. abet any one in so doing, shall be liable  
to a fine which may extend to fifty Rupees.

IV. Every person who shall wilfully and knowingly permit  
**Penalty on permitting** any animal, of which he may be owner,  
diseased animals to go at to go at large in any public street, road,  
large or die in public or thoroughfare, while such animal is  
affected with contagious or infectious disease, or shall wilfully permit  
any diseased or disabled animal, of which he may be owner, to die  
in any public street, road, or thoroughfare, shall be liable to a fine  
which may extend to one hundred Rupees.

V. Every person who shall employ or cause to be employed  
**Penalty on employing** in any work or labour, any animal which,  
animals unfit for labour. in consequence of any disease, infirmity,  
wounds, or sores, is unfit to be so employed, shall be liable to a  
fine which may extend to fifty Rupees.

VI. All complaints of offences against the provisions of this Act,  
**Trial of offences in Cal-** alleged to have been committed in the  
cutta. Town of Calcutta, shall be heard and  
determined in a summary way by some Police Magistrate of Cal-  
cutta.

VII. Every charge of an offence against the provisions of this Trial of offences out of Act, alleged to have been committed out of Calcutta, may be heard and determined by any Officer authorized to exercise any of the powers of a Magistrate in the place in which such offence may be alleged to have been committed, and the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply to the trial of every such charge.

VIII. Section LXVII of Act IV of 1866, and Clause 16 of Repeal of Clauses. Section XL of Act II of 1866, respectively, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, are hereby repealed.

IX. This Act shall extend to the Town of Calcutta, and to the Limit of Act. Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta, as defined by any Notification under Section I of the said Act II of 1866.

X. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Power to extend Act. by an order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to extend this Act to any city, town, station, bazar, cantonment, village, district, or portion of a district, to be mentioned and defined in such order; and from time to time, by any order published as aforesaid, to revoke, vary, amend, or alter any such order.

AMONGST other provisions, the present enactment, it will be seen, applies to the cruel beating, ill-treating, abusing, torturing, overdriving or overloading of any animal; and also its employment whilst in any condition of disease, infirmity, or wounds, rendering it unfit to be so employed.

Under these heads will prominently fall the numerous cases of urging on bullocks by twisting their tails, or other similar torture; yoking them to hackeries with heavy loads while their necks are in a raw and wounded state; driving galled hacks; striking horses and other animals over the head, or in any other inhuman manner; loading conveyances which any animal has to draw with a weight beyond its power, and the like.

Under this Act *owners* of cattle who send them abroad to labour in a wounded or other unfitting condition, are, it will be observed, responsible for the Cruelty thus inflicted, and can be proceeded against by Summons.

The extension of this Act beyond Calcutta, in accordance with the power vested in the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, must

necessarily be the work of time; but in the interim it is earnestly hoped that Suburban and Mofussil Magistrates and friends will not relax in their co-operation, but be assured that the moral force of their persuasion and displeasure, will exercise an influence for good largely compensative for all which, during a brief season, may be wanting through the absence of legislative measures, and Penal forfeitures.

**IN THE CALCUTTA POLICE ACT, IV of 1866, Clause 10 of Section LXVI, and Clause 11 of Section XL, of the SUBURBAN ACT, II of 1866,** though not framed with humanitarian views, are not the less operative to that end. The noisy wheels so discordant to men's ears do but loudly proclaim the cruelty imposed on beasts' backs, and the provision is not more a remedy for a nuisance than to a large degree a mitigation of needless and painful labour. The prohibited offence is—

"Driving a Hackery or cart with insufficiently greased wheels." And the penalty is a fine not exceeding 50 Rs.

### IN THE MOFUSSIL.

Of the GENERAL POLICE ACT, V of 1861, of the Council of India, Section XXXIV, has been extended to above 29 Towns in various districts of Bengal, and to upwards of 200 Towns in the N. W. Provinces, Central India, Hyderabad assigned Districts, and British Burmah. This Enactment renders liable to arrest "without a warrant," and a fine of 50 Rs or to imprisonment—

"Any person who wantonly or cruelly beats, tortures, or abuses any animal."

The "STAGE CARRIAGE ACT," XVI of 1861, continues in force, and Section IX therein declares as follows:—

**IX.** "Any person who shall Cruelly beat, ill-treat, over-drive, abuse, torture, or cause or procure to be Cruelly beaten, ill-treated, over-driven, abused, or tortured, any horse employed in drawing or harnessed to any Stage Carriage, or who shall harness to or drive in any Stage Carriage any horse, which, from sickness, age, wounds, or other cause, is unfit to be driven in such Stage Carriage, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine not exceeding One Hundred Rupees."

The attention of Mofussil Magistrates, and of all travellers and residents throughout India, is therefore earnestly directed to the power thus placed in their hands, to protect those who cannot protect themselves from the infliction of cruelty.

### ACT III OF 1869.

*(Passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council on the 29th July, 1869.  
Received assent of the Governor-General on the 13th August, 1869.)*

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#### **An Act to enable Police Officers to arrest without Warrant persons guilty of Cruelty to Animals.**

**WHEREAS** it is expedient to enable Police Officers in certain places to arrest without warrant any person committing, within their view, any offence against Act I of 1869, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, entitled an Act for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals; It is enacted as follows:—

**Power to arrest without warrant persons guilty** I. Every Police Officer may arrest without a warrant any person committing, in his view, any offence against the said Act I of 1869.

**Act to apply to Calcutta and Suburbs.** II. This Act shall apply to the Town of Calcutta, as defined in Act IV of 1866, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and in the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta, as the same may from time to time be defined by any Notification to be from time to time published by the said Lieutenant-Governor, in pursuance of the provisions of Act II of 1866, and save as hereinafter is provided to such Town and Suburbs only.

**Power to extend Act.** III. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by a Notification to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to extend this Act to any Town, Suburb, District, or tract of country, to be mentioned and defined in such Notification; and from and after the publication of such Notification, this Act shall extend and apply to the Town, Suburb, District, or tract of country therein mentioned and defined.

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CALCUTTA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

ACT I. OF 1869. BENGAL COUNCIL.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্ট।

ব্যবস্থাপন কর্মবিভাগ।

স্বত্ত্বস্বাধিক্ষিত বঙ্গদেশের শ্রীযুক্ত লেপেটেনেন্ট গবর্নর সাথের পক্ষাং লিখিত আইনে উক্ত ঘান্যবর ১৮৩৯ সালের ২৮ জানুআরি তাৰিখে দ্বীয় সম্ভতি প্রকাশ কৰিলেন। এবং ঘান্যবর শ্রীযুক্ত গবর্নর জেনৱল সাহেবও ১৮৩৯ সালের ঘাঠ ঘাসের ১ তাৰিখে তহিয়য়ে সম্ভতি প্রকাশ কৰাতো তাহা সর্বসাধারণের জ্ঞানার্থে প্রকাশ কৰা গোল।

১৮৩৯ সালের ১ আইন।

জন্ম প্রতি নৃশংস ব্যবহার নিবারণার্থ আইন।

[হেতুবাদ।]

জন্ম প্রতি নৃশংস ব্যবহার নিবারণ কৰা বিহিত, এই হেতু নিম্নলিখিত বিধান কৰা গোল।

[জন্ম শব্দের অর্থ।]

১ ধাৰা। জন্ম শব্দে গুায় বা পোৰিত চতুষ্পাদ কিম্বা গুায় বা পোৰিত পঞ্জী গণ্য ইতি।

[জন্ম প্রতি নৃশংস ব্যবহারের দাঙের কথা।]

২ ধাৰা। যদি কেহ আপনি কি অন্যের ঘাৰা নৃশংসৱস্তু ও অকা-  
রণে কোন জন্ম প্রতি কুব্যবহার কৰে কিম্বা জন্মকে প্ৰহাৰ কৰে কিম্বা কষ্ট কি ষঙ্গী দেয় কি সাধাতিৱেকে চালাব কি বোঝাই দেয়, তবে তাহাৰ এক শত টাকা পৰ্যন্ত অৰ্থমণ্ড হইতে পারিবে ইতি।

[জন্ম জড়াই কৰাইলে কি লড়াইয়ের নিমিত্তে রাগাইয়া দিলে দাঙের কথা।]

৩ ধাৰা। কোন ব্যক্তি গুায় বা বন্য ক্ষেত্ৰে চতুষ্পাদ জন্মকে কি পক্ষিকে লড়াই কৰিতে রাগাইয়া দিলে কিম্বা লড়াই কৰাইলে অথবাসেই কাৰ্য-  
কাৰি ব্যক্তিৰ সহায়তা কি সাহায্য কৰিলে তাহাৰ পক্ষাল টাকা পৰ্যন্ত অৰ্থমণ্ড হইতে পারিবে ইতি।

[রোগা জন্ম ছাড়িয়া দিলে কিম্বা কোন প্রকাশস্থানে অবিতে হিলে দাঙের কথা।]

৪ ধাৰা। কোম জন্ম সঞ্চারক কি সংক্রান্ত রোগ হইলে যদি ঐ জন্ম  
ব্যাধী ইচ্ছা কি জ্ঞানপূৰ্বক ঐ জন্মকে কোন রাজপথে কি পথে কি সাধা-  
রণে গমনীয় পথে ছাড়িয়া দেয় কিম্বা কোন জন্ম পৌত্ৰিত কি কৃশ হইলে

প্রায়ই মধ্যে গমনীয় পথে [এ অন্তর্ক্ষে যাইতে দেয়, তবে সেই ব্যক্তির এক  
টাকা পর্যন্ত অর্ধদণ্ড হইতে পারিবে ইতি।]

[কার্যকরণাঙ্গম জনকে কার্য করাইলে দণ্ডের কথা।]

৫ ধারা। কোন জন রেগ'কি দুর্বলতা কি আস্তাত কি জনপ্রযুক্ত  
কার্য করিতে 'অনুপূর্বক' হইলেও যদি কোন ব্যক্তি আপনি কি অন্যের  
'ছারা' ভাষাকে কর্ম করিয়া, তবে ভাষার পক্ষাশ্টাং পর্যন্ত অর্ধদণ্ড  
হইতে পারিবে ইতি।

[কলিকাতার মধ্যে অপরাধের বিচারের কথা।]

৬ ধারা। কলিকাতা নগরের মধ্যে এই আইনের বিপরীত অপরাধ  
হইয়াছে বলিয়া বে মালিশ হয়, কলিকাতার পোলীসের কোন মালিশেট  
সাহেব ঐ মালিশ শনিয়া সরাসরীভাবে নির্ণয় করিবেন ইতি।

[কলিকাতার বাহিরে অপরাধের বিচারের কথা।]

৭ ধারা। কলিকাতার বাহিরে এই আইনের বিপরীত অপরাধ হই-  
যাছে 'শনিয়া' বৈ মালিশ হয়, এ অপরাধ যে স্থানে করা গেল কথিত  
হয় 'কোন স্থানে' মাত্র কুটোর পক্ষিক্রমে কার্য করিবার জন্মতাপন  
কোন পুরোকৃত এ মালিশ শনিয়া নিষিদ্ধ করিতে পারিবেন। এবং,  
কোজলাটি জোকদ্যার গার্হিকাধানের আইন তত্ত্ব প্রত্যেক মালিশের  
বিচারকার্য খাচিবে ইতি।

[ধারা রচিত করণের কথা।]

৮ ধারা। এতৎক্রমে বঙ্গদেশের শীত সেপ্টেম্বের গবর্নর সাহেবের  
মন্ত্রিসভার প্রচলিত ১৮৩৬ সালের ৪ আইনের ৬৭ ধারা ও ১৮৩৬ সালের  
২ আইনের ৩০ ধারার ১৬ প্রকল্প রচিত করা গেল ইতি।

. [আইন বত দূর ব্যাপ্ত হইবে ভাষার কথা।]

৯ ধারা। ১৮৩৬ সালের উক্ত ২ আইনের ১ ধারানূর্ধারি কোন জাপনী-  
ছারা কলিকাতা নগরের ও ডংশাখানগরের বে-সীথা নির্দিষ্ট হইয়াছে  
এই আইন সেই সীথার মধ্যে প্রবল হইবে ইতি।

[আইন ব্যাপ্ত রিবার জন্মতার কথা।]

১০ ধারা। বঙ্গদেশের শীত সেপ্টেম্বের গবর্নর সাহেব ব  
গোজেটে আজ্ঞা প্রকাশপূর্বক কোন নগরে, শহরে, স্থানে,  
সৈন্যবাসে, পুরায় কি অদেশে কি অদেশের অবশে এই আই-  
নিত করিতে পারিবেন, এ আজ্ঞাপত্রে সেই নগরাদির নাম  
প্রকাশ করিবেন, এবং পুরোকৃত প্রকারের আজ্ঞা প্রকাশপূর্বক  
পুরোকৃত আজ্ঞা রচিত, প্রকারাকৰ, সংশোধন কি পরিবর্তন  
পারিবেন ইতি।

যে পট কেনেভি,

CALCUTTA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS'

ACT I. OF 1869. BENGAL COUNCIL.

ایکٹ نمبر ۱۸۶۹ سنه ۱۸۶۹ع،

جاری فرمودہ جناب نواب لفتننت گورنر بھادر بنگالہ  
بانجلas کونسل،

جناب نواب لفتننت گورنر بھادر کی منظوری بہ بت  
ایکٹ ہذا کے سر ۱۸۶۹ع کی پہلی مارچ کو حاصل ہوئی،  
ایکٹ بعوان انسداد بیرونیوں کے جانور پر،

ازانجہ کہ بمراد انسداد بیرونیوں قے جانوروں پر انتظام عمل  
بین لانا قوبین مصلحت مرہ لہذا از روسے ایکٹ هذا حسب ذیل  
حکام صادر ہوئے \*

دفعہ ۱ — سمجھا جمانیکا کہ لفظ "جانور" سے ہراہلی یا  
پلاہوا چارپائی یا هرخانگی یا پالی ہوتی چوپا مراد ہی \*  
دفعہ ۲ — جو کوئی شخص بیرونی یا قے بروانی سے کسی  
جانور کو زد کوب کرسے یا کراسے یا خود یا دوسرے کے ذریعہ می  
ستھانے یا لفڑی تعددی کرسے یا کراسے یا ایدا پہنچانے یا پہنچوائے  
یا جسقدر اوسکو قوت ہی اوس سے زیادہ اوسکو ہانکے یا ہانکنے دے  
یا جسقدر بار کا وہ مذتمل ہی اوس سے بڑھکے اوس پر لادے یا  
یا الموارے وہ ما۔ ایکسو روپی تک جرمانیکا مستحب ہو کا \*  
دفعہ ۳ — جو کوئی شخص چارپائیوں یا چوبیوں کو عام اس لے  
کہ وہ اہلی ہوں یا جنگلی لہلے ہر برلنگیختہ کرسے یا کسی جانور  
ہلکارتے یا دیسے کرے میں کسی کی تائید و اعانت کرسے وہ ہٹ  
پچاس روپی تک جرمانیکا مستحب ہو کا \*

دفعہ ۴ — جو کوئی شخص کسی جانور کو جسکا وہ مالک  
ہی جبکہ جانور مذکور مرض متعددی و ساری میں مبتلا ہو کسی  
سرکاری سرک یا شائع عام یا را آمد و شد میں عمداً اور دیدہ و  
دانستہ یہ قید چالے پہنچے دے یا کسی مرض یا عاجزہ جانور

کو چسکا وہ مالک ہی کسی، سرکاری سرکار یا شارع عام یا واہ  
آمد و شد میں عمدًا مرے دے وہ مار ایٹھو زیبی تک حرمائے کا  
مستوجب ہوگا ۔

دفعہ ۵ — جو کوئی شخص اپسے چانور کو جو کسی بیماری  
با ناظرتی یا زخم یا نامہور کی وجہ سے کام چھل لکنے کے لائق  
دہو کسی کام پر محدث میں متین کرسے ٹاہکرایے یا صلہ پھاس،  
روپی تک جرمائے کا مستوجب ہوگا ۔

دفعہ ۶ — اس ایکت کی خلاف وزیر کے جرمتوں کی جملہ  
ذالشات جہا ارتکاب شہر کلکتہ کے اندر ہونا بیان کیا جاتے گئی  
مجسٹریٹ پولیس کلکتہ کے حضور مسموم اور منفصل ہوئی ۔

دفعہ ۷ — اس ایکت کی خلاف وزیر کا ہر الزام جرم جھنکا  
ارتکاب شہر کلکتہ کے باہر ہونا بیان کیا جاتے کسی اوسے عہدہ دار  
کے حضور مسموم اور منفصل ہو سکتا ہی جو اوس مقام میں  
جہاں حرم مذکور کا ارتکاب ہونا بیان کیا گیا ہو کوئی اختیارات  
مجسٹریٹیہ عمل میں لانے کا مجاز ہو اور احکام مجموعہ ضوابط  
فوجداری شروع سے متعلق ہونگے ۔

دفعہ ۸ — دفعہ ۶۷ - ایکت ۱۴ سند ۱۸۴۶ ع اور ۱۸۴۶ ع  
دفعہ ۹ سنتہ ۱۸۴۶ ع مصدورہ جناب نواب لفتنڈت گورنر بھادر  
راجاں، کونسل از روے عبارت هذا منسخ کی گئیں ۔

دفعہ ۹ — ایکت هذا شہر کلکتہ اور حوالی شہر مذکور میں  
حسب تشريح مnderجہ کسی اشتہار مجریہ تحت ایکت ۲ سنتہ  
۱۸۴۶ ع مذکور کے نافذ ہوگا ۔

دفعہ ۱۰ — جناب نواب لفتنڈت گورنر بھادر بنکالہ کو جائز  
ہوگا کہ بذریعہ ختم مطبیعہ کلکتہ گوت کے ایکت هذا کو کسی  
شہر یا قصہ یا استیشن یعنی صنہ مقام یا بازار یا چہارخی یا کلکنی  
یا ضلع پا قسمت قطیع میں جو لوں حکم میں مذکور اور مصروف  
ہوگی نافذ کوئی افراد محتشم الیہ گو جائز ہوگا کہ بذریعہ کسی حکم  
میں مقدور حسب ماقوک کے کسی وہی حکم کرو قتنا فوائد مقرر یا  
یا متغیر یا ترمیم یا تبدیل کریں ۔

CALCUTTA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.  
Act I of 1869. Bengal Council.

## एकट न० १ सन १८६९।

‘जन्मुखों पर व्यवहार निवारणार्थ ।

जन्मुखों पर व्यवहार का निवारण करना विशिष्ट है  
अतएव निम्नलिखित विधान किया गया ॥

जन्मु शब्द का अर्थ । १—जन्मु शब्द से याच्य वा प्राणिय चतुष्पद  
अथवा गान्ध वा पश्ची समझे जान्यगे ।

दंड । २—यदि कोई अप अथवा अन्यायामा व्यवहार खंप से और  
निष्कारण किसी जन्मु के साथ कुचलहार कर वा जन्मु को प्रहार  
करे अथवा कष्ट वा अन्यथा दे अथवा साधाविदेश अचाये वा  
कादे तो उस पर एक छोटी दपया तक जुर्माना हो सकता है ।

( किसी जन्मु का कठवाना तोड़वाना वा बड़ाई के  
बाले तैयार करना )

३—कोई आदमी याच्य वा बन्ध चतुष्पद जन्मु वा पश्ची को बड़ावे  
वा कठवावे वा किसी को लड़ाने वा कठवाने में सहाय करे तो  
उस पर प्राप्त दपये तक जुर्माना हो सकता है ॥

( दोगी जन्मु को छोड़ देने से अथवा किसी प्राप्त  
आन में मरने देने का दंड )

४—किसी जन्मु को जो संचारक वा संचारक दोग दो और  
उसका साक्षी इसका वा आनपूर्वक डूस जन्मु को किसी साधारण  
गमनीय पथ से वा राजपथ में छोड़ दे वा किसी प्रियित दो और जन्मु  
का साक्षी इसका वा आनपूर्वक उसको किसी राजपथ वा पर्यावाह  
साधारण गमनीय पथ में मरने दे तो उस मनवाहर दफ दो दपये  
तक जुर्माना हो सकता है ।

( नाव्य करवाचम जन्मु से कार्य करने का दंड )

५—कोई जन्मु दोग वा दुर्भागा वा आवाह वा चक बड़ाक देने

के भारतवृ कार्य करने की अनुपथुक हो चौर उसको कोई मनुष्य आप वा दूसरे के द्वारा उस जन्म से काम के तो उस पर पचास दरबे तक बुर्माना हो सकता है।

( कल्पकते ने अपराध कंविचार कैसे होना चाहिए )

५—कल्पकता शहरे के भीतर इस एकट के विपरीत जो अपराध हो सकती नहिं पुणीस का कोई मजिष्ट्रेट हो सकता है तो चौर सद्यसदी के उसकी निर्णय करेगा ॥

( कल्पकते के बाहर ऐसे अपराध का कैसे विचार होना चाहिए )

६—जो कल्पकते के बाहर इस एकट के विपरीत अपराध हो तो उसां चाकोई मजिष्ट्रेट जो मजिष्ट्रेटों का कार्य करने की ज़मता रखता हो वह नालिश सून के निवृत्ति कर सकता है चौर कैबिनेटों के कार्यविधान के एकट के अनुसार प्रत्येक नालिश का विचार करेगा ॥

७—इस ग्रन्थ से श्रीदुर्ग लेफटीनेंट गवर्नर बहादुर बंगाल बहुआश्रम कौसल के जारी किए जए एकट ४ सन १८८६ की दफा ६० चौर एकट २ सन १८८६ की दफा ४० का १६ वां प्रकार रद्दित किया गया ॥

( यह एकट कहां तक आम होगा )

८—एकट २ सन १८८६ के पहिली दफा के अनुयायि किसी विचारण के द्वारा कल्पकता शहर चौर उसके द्वारा नगर की जो कीमा निर्दिष्ट जरूर हो उसी कीमा के भीतर बहुएकट प्रबन्ध होगा ॥

( एकट आम करने की ज़मता )

९—श्रीदुर्ग लेफटीनेंट गवर्नर बंगाल कल्पकता ग्रन्थ में आच्छा प्रकाश बरके किसी नगर किसी शहर, खान, बाजार, सेवावाल, याम वा प्रकाश वा फ्रेश के बीच में यह एकट प्रबन्धित कर सकते हैं चौर आच्छापन में उस नगर का नाम चौर कीमा प्रकाश बरेंगे तथा पूर्वोत्तर प्रकाश के आच्छा प्रकाशपूर्वक पूर्वोत्तर आच्छा को रद्दित, प्रकाशन्तर, संबोधन वा प्रदिवर्तन कर सकते हैं ॥

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ACT I. OF 1869. BENGAL COUNCIL.

ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବାରେ ପରିଚୟ ଦିଆଯାଇଛନ୍ତି ।

တရိစ္ဆာန်များကိုရက်စက်စွာ၊ မဖြေကျင့်စေခြင်း၊ ထည်ထားသောဥပဒေကား၊ လူထိတည်း။

‘တရိုညာန်ဟူ၍သောစကား၏အနက်။

၁ ပဋိမန္ဒကား၊ တရိစ္ဆာန်ဟူသော၊ စကား၏အန်ဂျုတ်ကား၊  
အိမ်၏မွေးသဖြစ်၊ ယည်ပါးလိုသော၊ အခြေထေးချောင်း၊ တရိ  
စ္ဆာန်ကိုဖြစ်စေ၊ ငှက်တရိစ္ဆာန်ကိုဖြစ်စားသေား။

ତରିଛୁଣ୍ଡକୀରନ୍ତିରି ଦ୍ୱାପ୍ରି.ଲ୍ୟୁନ୍ଦିହାଃଦେହାକିନ୍ତି॥

ତବିଷ୍ଟାକୁ ଆପଣିରେ ବୁଝିଲା ଏହାକିମିଳିଲା ॥

ශේරික්සාලියෙන් තැබුණු සූදාන්තයි, වෙනාව්‍රීඹා, සුංගිල යුතු ප්‍රේරිත නොවු ඇති මෙයි

ရွှေဂါကပ်ရော်၏အလုပ်မလွှဲပိုင်သော၊ တရာ့စွာနှင့်၊ စေခိုင်  
ပိုင်ထားသောခါက်။

୨ ପଞ୍ଚମକ୍ଷଣୀୟାଃ । ଦ୍ୱାରାର୍ଥିତେବୁବ୍ୟାବ୍ୟାବ୍ୟନ୍ତିଃ । ତାହିଁଛୁଟିଫଳିତିଃ ।  
ରୂପି । ଗର୍ବରେତ୍ୟାଗିତ୍ତିପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାଯେ ଦୁଃଖକାହାଃଶୁଭ୍ୟାଗିତ୍ତିପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାଯେ । କି  
ଏକରୂପିତ୍ତିପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାଯେ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାଯେ । ଆଶାତ୍ରୀତ୍ତିପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାଯେ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାଯେ । ପେଣ୍ଡିନ୍ଦିଃ ତ୍ରିଜ୍ଵାଲା ॥  
ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାଯେ ପରାମର୍ଶାର୍ଥି । ସ୍ଵାତପିଃଆହା ॥ ପେଣ୍ଡିନ୍ଦିଃ ପେଣ୍ଡିଜ୍ଵାଲା ॥ ଯିତ୍ତିପରାମର୍ଶା  
. କାହାଃଚିହ୍ନାମାର୍ଥ (ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାଯେ) ତାଙ୍କିରବୁବ୍ୟାବ୍ୟନ୍ତିଃ । କିମିନ୍ଦିଃ ।  
ପେଣ୍ଡିରାମାର୍ଥ ॥

ကာလက္ခာ့မြို့မြို့ပေးကိုလွန်ကျူး။မြတ်သိစ်စြောဆုံး  
အခါန်။

၆ ဆင့်မ၍ကား။ ကာလက္ခာ့မြို့။ ဦးတဲ့လှို့ထားသသံ၊  
ဥပဒေကို။ လွန်ကျူး။ သည်ဟု။ စွဲသောတရားခုလ်သိန်းတို့ကို။  
မြို့မြို့ဘာသာ၊ ရာဇဝဟ်၊ မြို့ဝန်မင်းတို့က။ အကျဉ်းအားဖြင့်စီ  
ရင်ဆုံးဖြတ်ပိုင်သည်။

ကာလက္ခာ့မြို့အပ်၍ ဥပဒေကိုလွန်ကျူး။ ချေမြတ်သိစ်စြောရှိ  
အခါန်း။

၇ သလွှာမ၍ကား၊ မည်သည်၊ အရပ်၍စသို့။ ကာလက္ခာ့  
မြို့မြို့အပ်၍ ဦးတဲ့လှို့ထားသောဥပဒေကို။ လွန်ကျူး။ သောအပြ  
န်လ်သိန်းတို့ကို။ ထိုအရပ်၍ရှိသော။ မြို့ဝန်မင်း၊ အမိန့်ဘာနာ  
ကိုပိုင်သော၊ အရာရှိမင်ကာ။ နားထောင်၍၊ စီရင်ဆုံးဖြတ်ပိုင်  
သည်။ လျှော့လွှာသို့အပြစ်ကို။ ရာဇဝတ်ဥပဒေအရ။ စစ်ကြောရ<sup>၁</sup>  
မည်။

ဥပဒေတွင်၊ ပတ်၏အပိုင်းများကိုယ်လိန်းသောအခါန်း။

၈ အတွေ့မ၍ကား၊ အီနှိပ်ယာဘုရာ်မင်းမြတ်၏အဂုံမဟာသေနာ  
ပတ်ထိုကသလွှာရာ၏ ဘက္ကာ ခုနှစ်ထုပ်ဆင်သော လေးနံပါတ်  
ဥပဒေ။ ပုံမှန် ၆၇ နှင့်။ သက္ကရာဇ်ဘက္ကာခုနှစ်ထုပ်ဆင်သော  
နှစ်နံပါတ်ဥပဒေ၏ပုံမှန်လေးသယ်၍။ အပိုင်း ၁၆ တို့ကိုယျာပေါ်  
ရင်ဆေဖြို့။

ဦးပတေသနရှင်းခြင်းမြေားကန့်သတ်သောအခါန်း။

၆၇ နတမၢ်ကား၌၌ဖိန္ဒပင်းကိုသလ္ာရာ၏၀၈၉၆၁။  
၌သင့်သော နှစ်နံပါတ်၌ပြေ။ ဂုဏ်ပါးအရ။ ထုတ်ဆင့်အေား။  
ရိုက္ခာရှာကျိုးညာစွာဖြင့် ကန်သပ်သည်။အိုင်း ကာလက  
စွား၌၌။ကာလကထာနယ်နှင့်ဆင်ခြေပုံးအတွင်းရည်ညာစေ  
ရမည်။

ବୁଦ୍ଧରେ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

၁၀။ ဒသာမန္တကား၊ အိန္ဒိယသာဇ်မင်မြတ်ရှိလိုပါသော  
ဖြစ်သော ဘင်ကူလှား မဟာဝန့်ရှင်ကော်မင်းကြီးသည်၌  
အမိန့်ဥပဒေကို ကာလက္ခာ့၊ ကဇက်နှုန်းကျော်ညာသော်  
မိန့်အရှုံး မြှို့တော်အတွင်းဖြစ်စေ၊ မြှို့အတွင်းဖြစ်စေ အရပ်အ  
တွင်းဖြစ်စေ၊ ပရေးလယ်တွင်းဖြစ်စေ တတ်အတွင်းဖြစ်စေ က  
န့်ဂတ်အတွင်းဖြစ်စေ နှယ်အတွင်းဖြစ်စေ၊ နယ်ပိုင်းအတွင်း  
ဖြစ်စေ၊ ဆုံးညံ့ပိုင်သည် ပေါ်ပြ ကန်သတ်ပိုင်သည် ငင်ပြ  
င် တကာလမ့်၊ တကာလသို့ အတက်ဆိုပဲပြီ သော အမိန့်အရ  
ဦးအမိန့်ဥပဒေကို ဖျက်ပါယ်ခြင် ကိုဖြစ်စေ ထွေပယ်ခြင်၊ ကို  
ဖြစ်စေ ဖြောင့်မတ်ခြင့်ကိုဖြစ်စေ ဖြောင်းထွေ ခြင် ကိုဖြစ်စေ  
ဖြောင်းသည်









